THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 54 R ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON; FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

News High Spots Reveal Similarity

¶ **Expected Monday:** foretold for Tuesday; discussed for Wednesday; awaited on Thursday; arrived Friday—President Roosevelt's special message to Congress successfully maintains continuity to at least one big news story through a week of desultory journalism. For the remainder of the news, while perhaps lacking in continuity there nevertheless remained a relationship which revealed a similarity of thought and action on similar problems on the part of widely divergent groups and peoples which indicates that the heart-beats of the world are pulsing in the thoughts of the individual. This is revealed from many angles, in many ways—in Britain and America's almost identical reactions to Japanese interference with foreign rights in China; in the unanimity of support by signatories of the League of Nations for its general aims and principles; in the similarity of political devices employed to keep insecure authorities seated on unwilling mounts; but most of all is this similarity of sentiment expressed in the unobtrusive stories revealing the search of mankind everywhere for peace and security.

United States Naval Defense

¶ **President Roosevelt's** delayed message could well have been designedly delayed, since expectancy of its arrival stimulated daily discussions as to its probable contents and effect. True to predictions, when it finally arrived, it seemed destined to precipitate the most far-reaching changes in America's national defense structure since 1922, when the Washington Naval Treaty was signed. Significant, too, is the fact that it was presented to Congress swift on the heels of a letter of protest to Japan against the continuance of incidents seemingly intended to elbow Americans out of China.

Thirdly significant is the strategic shift the President made in his plans early in the week when he changed the designation of his emergency arms budget from "naval expansion" to "national defense," thus indicating that the Army was to be included in the proposed expansion.

Fourthly significant, in the light of the near-success of the Ludlow Amendment, was a surprising amount of public sentiment favorable to an adequate "defensive" foreign policy. Typical of this was the unanimity of sentiment registered by 40 national patriotic organizations which sent a thousand women delegates to Washington for a three-day conference this week. "As a nation," they wrote, "we have no imperial designs. . . . Our policy of national defense is directed solely to the maintenance and perpetuation of our democratic institutions and ideals, and the guarantee of our national boundaries."

Thus, when the special message came to the Congress on Friday, thought was well tilled to receive the seed from which great armaments grow. The President calls for facilitation of a broad program of war preparedness, for wide expansion of armed forces, for legislation permitting mobilization of all national resources in time of war. Thus the President would charge the batteries of America's flash-light wherewith it pursues its "active search" for a peaceful world.

The Wages of Recession

¶ **Some observers** found an ironic flavor in the similarity of President Roosevelt's wage statement this week to a Hoover policy of seven years ago. The President, like Mr. Hoover, asked business to keep wages up and sustain purchasing power. The policy was futile the first time; it will prove futile today; at least, this was the gist of much editorial comment. But it overlooked a big stick that was not behind the White House door seven years ago. It was the big stick of government spending and the Administration has demonstrated that it can use it. If business cuts purchasing power through reduced wages and higher prices, the President indicated that public money might have to fill the gap.

The Roosevelt warning to maintain wages and keep prices down lagged but a few hours behind John L. Lewis's demand that the Administration enforce just such a program. The assumption that the President thus narrowly aligned himself with labor only fractionally represents the Presidential viewpoint. It is the President's conviction that he sides with business, labor, the farmer and the public as a whole when he demands the maintenance of purchasing power.

In a consumer-economy, mass production must be supported by the buyers else all suffer. To business the dilemma is that of financing increased labor costs until such time as the profits are realized on a higher volume of production. Finance them out of your profits, the President told business. Some sections of business could do this. Some may legitimately ask: "What profits?"

Shuttlecocks of Labor

¶ **It has been battledore and shuttlecock** between the American Federation of Labor and the Com-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Explorer

Acme

Prof. Leo Frobenius

Anthropologist, Who Is Founder of the Institute of Cultural Morphology, Is Heading the Institute's Expedition to Western Australia

Germans to Study Tribal Types In West Australia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT - ON - THE - MAIN, Germany, Jan. 29—An expedition organized by the Institute of Cultural Morphology today left Germany for Western Australia where it is to spend a year studying the life and activities of the most primitive tribes in that region.

The expedition consists of five members and will carry on its ethnographic and prehistoric researches in the district between the Gleneig and Fitzroy Rivers.

Its special aim is to establish contact with a tribe of the early Stone Age, among whom prehistoric rock paintings and sketches are still reported to exist.

Prof. Leo Frobenius, founder of the Institute which has organized this expedition, is world-famous for his discoveries of such primitive rock and cave drawings in Africa and it is now hoped to make a systematic study of such works from different parts of the world for the purpose of reaching some general conclusions as to prehistoric art in general.

Similar expeditions have been sent to other parts of the world, and one of these is expected back from the Moluccas in April next.

Reich Reviews First Five Years Of New Regime

National Socialists Find Main Objectives Filled or on the Way

Nation Is Busy

By J. E. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 29—The Third Reich tomorrow completes its first five years and is observing this event by expressions of satisfaction of having more than fulfilled its objectives during this period.

All National Socialist leaders review the record with a sense of much attempted, much achieved. "In whatever directions you turn," one of them recently declared, "only success is evident. Germany is a great, strong nation again, politically, economically, diplomatically able to hold its own in the world, with a regained confidence in its own potentialities, and an army and air force second to none."

The aim to make Germany militarily strong, economically independent in all essentials in case of emergency and mentally "one nation thinking only in National Socialist terms," has gone far toward achievement.

Looking first at domestic policy, one sees that, politically, the National Socialists have established the totalitarian state based upon the leadership fundamental which they wanted. There continues to be a considerable personal grumbling, but that is not the same as active discontent, and it certainly shows no sign of being organized or of raising its head in opposition.

There exists a Reichstag chosen after the plebiscite of March 29, 1936. It has met once on Jan. 30, 1937. Its 740 members continue to draw their 600 marks, (about $240) a month, but they never meet to deliberate. Der Führer's word is law and as he himself said some weeks ago, criticism still exists in Germany, but now it is only by those in control over those below.

Reich United Politically

During the first years of the régime, it was stated that the popular will would be tested in an annual plebiscite. This dropped out last year, and in 1936 it was on a foreign political issue upon which all agreed—the reoccupation of the Rhineland. The unity of the Reich has been accomplished politically, and, administratively, it is progressing as fast as financial and other considerations allow.

Financially, it is impossible to assess the position of the nation as, since 1934, no national budgets have been published. Since 1935, no monthly balance sheets of revenue and expenditure have been issued. Few persons know the costs of the rearmament and work creation schemes and probably few see how these are finally to be liquidated in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

The economic aspects of German progress under the National Socialist regime is reviewed on the Financial Page.

Senate Patronage Plan Draws Women's Protest

National Voters' League Takes Action Against McKellar Rider

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Every member of the United States Senate was circularized today by the National League of Women Voters in a sweeping protest against the amendment proposed by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee adding a sweeping patronage rider to the independent offices appropriation bill.

The United States Civil Service Commission previously this week took the unusual step of issuing a public appeal for aid in defeating the proposal.

Miss Marguerite Wells, president of the League, yesterday sent out a call to all State Presidents to spread word to every League in the country telling of the new McKellar raid because, as she wrote:

"If such provisions should be applied to the entire Government service, 23,000 units of patronage stand to be permanently added to the patronage system."

"Incredible Provisions"

Regarding the McKellar proposal Miss Wells said:

"Its almost incredible provisions are that future appointments in independent agencies (such as the Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Social Security Board and the like) carrying salaries of more than $4,000 be patronage appointments, i. e., made by the President and confirmed by the Senate."

The McKellar proposal was characterized as "calculated to destroy the Civil Service system as conceived in the Civil Service Act, passed 55 years ago."

The League statement to all Senators after describing the McKellar proposal continues:

"The National League of Women Voters expresses the hope that Senators will refuse to give serious consideration to the proposal. We have noted with increasing concern the growing tendency of the Congress to take out of the competitive classified service top positions and make them subject to Presidential appointment and Senate con-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Miss Marguerite M. Wells

President of the National League of Women Voters, Which Has Launched Sweeping Protest Against Undermining Merit System

League Heeds Women's Plea; Names Group to Study Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 29—The League of Nations Council yesterday appointed a committee of seven experts to inquire into the status of women in all countries and to suggest means for equalizing their standing with that of men. Because of the large American interest in the subject, an American woman lawyer, Miss Dorothy Menyon of New York City, was included in the committee.

The personnel of the committee was not entirely satisfactory to some women's organizations represented at Geneva because they had proposed an alternative group here, believed more aggressive in supporting actual revision of the League Covenant to include clauses concerning women's status.

However, Council members felt that investigation rather than political activities would prove more useful at this time.

The League Council's action was closely watched by representatives of leading women's organizations in Asia, Europe and the Americas, who came to Geneva last week to interview individual members of the Council in advance of the session.

Seven Years' Campaign

Appointment of this committee is regarded as another step forward in a campaign which has continued for seven years to incorporate in the League Covenant clauses guaranteeing the equality of women in all member countries. Eventually, organized women desire to get into the Covenant guarantees on the following points:

First—Member states undertake not to abridge or to deny the right to vote in their respective states on the ground of sex.

Second—There shall be no sex distinctions in law and practice regarding nationality.

Third—Men and women shall have equal rights in all other fields.

Fourth—Both men and women Shall have membership with full voting powers in all delegations to the League Council and Assembly and at all conferences under League auspices.

Progress Since 1930

Leaders in this campaign have pointed out that they have made progress since 1930. Prior to that year not one mention had been made in League discussions of the status of women, a subject which was recognized as highly controversial. At last September's Assembly a proposal to establish the status of women was defeated after a discussion of four days with delegates of 28 countries participating. Out of this discussion grew the decision to appoint the committee of experts just selected.

Women representatives, now that the committee of experts has been appointed, are remaining in Geneva for the opening of sessions of the special committee dealing with proposed changes in the Covenant, Jan. 31st.

Intimate Message From Washington

One Roosevelt Echoes Another Roosevelt That the U. S. Will Do Well to Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 29

The tense and swift developments in the United States, foreign relations during the past few days raise more insistently than ever before the question of America's position in the world. Aggravation of relations with Japan by continued abuse of Americans and violation of American rights in China has reached a serious stage.

Washington is satisfied that the Japanese Government has not made any real effort to restrain its soldiers in China from such conduct. In fact, the suspicion daily increases that it is part of a deliberate policy to make China so uncomfortable for all Americans that they will depart and leave the Japanese conquerors free from even the embarrassment of eye-witnesses to their behavior.

Washington's answer to this has been the long-expected dispatch of a special message to Congress by President Roosevelt recommending the launching of a new naval building program to increase the fleet by 20 per cent. Significant is the fact that he further recommended appropriations for commencing a third pair of new battleships during the calendar year 1938, which means that before the year is out the United States will have six such ships under construction. Japan is supposed to be building three new battleships. The implication is that the Administration has decided to lay down two battleship keels for every one the Japanese lay down.

Fighting Fire With Fire

The President explains the necessity for such a naval program, which will cost a billion dollars before it is complete, by a declaration to Congress that American national defense is inadequate in a world in which one fourth of its total population is at war.

The implication is clear from these events that the framers of the Administration's foreign policy have come to the conclusion in their own minds that the world has reached a point where force is the only argument which carries weight. They fervently trust that the crisis which seems to be upon the world can be resolved by a courageous and firm stand against aggression and that there will soon again be an opening for conciliation and for reason. But at the moment they believe that conciliation is out of the question.

Into this atmosphere the recommendations of Paul van Zeeland, Belgian's former Prime Minister, for a new effort to seek a stable basis for peace through economic appeasement broke with an almost tragic inappropriateness. The fact is that the report, with its plan for a new world economic conference, has received only academic attention here. Six months ago it might have been accepted as offering a sound, practical solution well worth attempting. It accords with Secretary of State Cordell Hull's original foreign policy involving his reciprocal trade agreements and the tripartite monetary agreements. The United States was actively engaged in the study of just such a plan early in 1937.

But the change in the emphasis of American foreign policy during the past few weeks has been drastic. The whole fabric has been remolded to fit into the conception of a determination by the aggressors which can be countered only by force. The van Zeeland report is based on the assumption that economic concessions to the aggressors would satisfy them, that, in common parlance, if bought they would stay bought. The Administration finds this assumption difficult to accept. It is inclined to believe that concession would breed more aggression rather than less, that economic aid to them would merely be used to increase their military strength.

Conciliation Group Melts

Six months ago, there was an important group in the State Department which shared the conviction that concession and economic and financial aid to such countries as Germany would solve the problem. This group is dwindling fast. Defections from it during the past two or three weeks have amounted to a figurative rout. Only a scattered few still cling to their convictions that something could be achieved via the van Zeeland road.

And the immediate reaction in Congress to the national defense message tends to hasten the retreat. It is proving amazingly and unexpectedly favorable. Clever drafting of the message itself appears to have dissolved the opposition. It is known that two weeks ago both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars intended to oppose naval expansion on the ground that it might lead to another foreign military adventure by the United States.

But the message was redrafted to include some provisions for the Army. The favorite legislative protégé of the Legion, a bill to take the profits out of war, was written into it. And the great veterans organizations were won over. Every indication today points to a large majority in Congress for the entire rearmament program, including the 20 per cent increase in the fleet, which is the most important feature. The success of this step will make possible and inevitably tend to confirm the adoption of a more active role in world affairs.

Failure to pass such legislation would prevent the playing of such a role, would drive America back into isolationism and encourage the aggressors to discount any restraint from the United States. But there is no reason in Washington today to expect any such outcome.

In the Boston Section:

Boston beckons to great vessels with deepened channel.

Mass meeting called to protest hospital closings.

Hurley takes lead in fight against Anglo-American treaty.

Week's review shows Bay State had busy seven days.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Jan. 29, 1938

Sports Page	4
Education Page	6
Home Building and Furnishing Page	7
The Home Forum	8
"The Lord stood with me" (With French Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Shopping	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Radio Timetable	10
Financial Pages	13-14
Movie Guide	17
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Eyes of World On Philippines' Mineral Riches

Japanese Move Reported to Stake Claim on Iron Resources

Gold and Oil Found

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — The Philippines are a rich treasure-house of varied and only partially surveyed mineral resources, and the rush to stake out prior claims on some of them is just beginning. Gold, of course, has been undergoing a boom for several years, but only in the last week have the cables told of Japanese angling for iron reserves, and Standard Oil possibly taking over prospecting for petroleum in the islands.

Both stories were denied or modified by official statements, yet they indicate that in the present Far Eastern stress and strain, the riches of the Philippine Archipelago are not going unnoticed. During the years of American occupancy, there was not much incentive to develop Philippine mineral wealth, because continental United States already possessed most of the same resources in abundance.

But in the Orient it is a different story. There the gold, iron, chromite ore, manganese and possibly petroleum of the islands constitute a rich lure. Pressure for expedited development of these resources is increasing rapidly, and in part is backed up against the dam of Philippine law. The Philippine Constitution makes all mineral resources the property of the State, to be disposed of only by leases. Moreover, utilization is limited to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or associations at least 60 per cent of whose capital is owned by such citizens. Leases are limited to 25 years.

Pressure Grows

How long these restrictions will stand up against pressure for exploitation, and what devices for getting around them will be discovered, remain questions for the future. Similar curbs in other young countries have been swept aside.

Gold, of all the minerals, has been most extensively mined in the Philippines. Gold mining claims have been filed in practically every province of the islands, but by far the most important producing area is in the mountain province of Luzon, north of Manila. Gold reserves are difficult to calculate. Both lode and placer mines are under production in the islands, and output which before 1929 had not exceeded $2,000,000 annually went over $20,000,000 in 1936. The islands are second only to California in production under the American flag, having outstripped Alaska.

Importance of this gold to the Philippine Government itself, and its attractiveness to other powers, is obvious. It constitutes the most apparent mineral lure in the islands.

Chromite Deposits

But, if less spectacular, some of the other minerals are almost equally important. Chromite ore is being produced in increasing quantities. The world supply of chromite ore is limited, and deposits in the Philippines are important for both commercial and military uses. One deposit in Camarines Sur, eight miles from tidewater, is known to contain at least 100,000 tons of ore with additional possibilities still to be explored, with a high ore content of over 55 per cent chromic oxide.

Another deposit in Zambales is estimated to contain over 10,000,000 tons of ore, which is the largest known body of chromite in the world.

The deposit has a relatively low chromic oxide content, averaging 35 per cent, but because of its size and location—10 miles from deep water—it is believed that exploitation may be undertaken practicably. Four other deposits have been discovered in Zambales, and the Commonwealth Government has two reservations in the same Province, while the United States Government has one reservation there.

Iron ore is mined in substantial quantities in the islands, with exports of about 450,000 tons in 1936. The one deposit in Luzon gives ore with an average ferrous content of 61 per cent and an estimated reserve of 5,000,000 tons. The principal market is Japan.

Huge Iron Deposits

Two other deposits of about 1,000,000 tons each are in the northern part of the islands. But the largest deposit in the Philippines—the one Japanese interests were supposed to be angling for last week—is in the Province of Surigao on the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

New Fleet Chief

Wide World

Admiral Claude C. Bloch

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 29 (AP)—A distinguished sea fighter from Kentucky takes over command of the United States Fleet today.

The new Commander-in-Chief is Admiral Claude Charles Bloch of Bowling Green, 42 years in the naval service. He succeeds Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, who takes command of the Twelfth Naval District at San Francisco.

$100,000,000 Asked For La Guardia's Housing Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29—A proposal to bring the State in line with the $100,000,000 trail-blazing housing program of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City is before the Legislature here in the form of a bill by Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat (R) of Manhattan which would authorize a $100,000,000 bond issue to be submitted to the people next November. If approved, the proceeds would be lent to municipal housing authorities for slum clearance and building projects.

Indications here today were that the La Guardia scheme, which is a part of the American Labor Party program, had been well received on Capitol Hill and that the Moffat measure would receive substantial support when it reached the floor of the Assembly, where the Republicans have 84 members, the Democrats 61, the American Labor Party 4 and Labor-Republican-Fusion 1.

Friends of the bill hold that it can count on almost solid support from the Republicans and unqualified backing by the Laborites. This would give it more than enough votes for passage.

Lehman Opposed

Its friends also were confident that the bill would have no difficulty passing the Senate, where the Democrats have a small majority of 7 votes, the upper house being constituted of 29 Democrats and 22 Republicans.

It was admitted in the same quarters that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman would be lined up against the measure, since he holds that the State is prohibited by its Constitution from such financing. He held last year that it would be unconstitutional to use the State's credit in aid of any individual association or corporation, and in his message to the present Legislature declared that legislation in aid of slum clearance and housing that used State funds could only be done through constitutional amendment.

The Moffat bill was seen by its backers to be framed in a way that avoids the constitutional issue, since it proposes that the funds raised through the bond issue would be lent to municipalities on terms that would make the projects to which the money was applied entirely self-liquidating.

Different, Sponsor Says

"A bond issue whose sole object is the raising of funds to be loaned by the state is only a loan of credit facilities and not the same as a bond issue which must be repaid from tax revenues," Mr. Moffat said. "I have consistently favored a pay-as-you-go policy for state improvements and opposed bond issues for such purposes.

"A pay-as-you-go policy for state

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Peace Advocate Is Forgiven

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 29 (AP)—The stigma of dismissal placed upon Prof. William A. Schaper because he opposed entrance of the United States into the World War has been removed after repeated efforts for two decades.

The University of Minnesota Board of Regents yesterday expunged from its records the action taken during the turbulent days of 1917, bestowed the title of Professor Emeritus on Mr. Schaper and voted him a $5000 consideration.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Regents said it "recognizes with regret . . . that periods of national crisis are characterized by widespread loss in social perspective. . . ." The only member present who was on the board in 1917 cast the lone dissenting vote.

Mr. Schaper headed the Department of Political Science and had been a faculty member at Minnesota for 16 years when the war broke out. He now is head of the Department of Finance at the University of Oklahoma. At Norman, Okla., he said the regents' action yesterday represented "an emphatic endorsement" of the principle of freedom of speech and of teaching. He added he would remain at Oklahoma.

Recently Gov. Elmer Benson appealed for reconsideration of the Board's action in the interests of "academic freedom."

The resolution rescinding the discharge said Professor Schaper was given no opportunity in 1917 to defend himself against charges that he was disloyal by making speeches in opposition to the nation's entering the war. His opposition was voiced before the United States Government took the step.

Big Naval Plan Promises Warm Day of Debate

Debate in Congress Is Expected to Reach Record Intensity

Opposition Arms

World Events Bolster Plea of President—London Is Highly Pleased

Tokyo: Second formal protest within 24 hours from the United States delivered to the Japanese Government by Ambassador Grew today dealing with the mistreatment by Japanese soldiery at Nanking of John M. Allison, Embassy secretary, while investigating an invasion of American rights there.

Washington: Detailed report of Mr. Allison on the Nanking incident made public. State Department officials appearing to believe that Japan has not sincerely endeavored to halt such incidents.

President Roosevelt's national defense program expected to pass Congress, but a thoroughgoing reappraisal of American foreign policy is anticipated in congressional and public debate.

London: President Roosevelt's national defense program welcomed as paralleling Britain's expedient rearmament. From Rome and Berlin come reports that no surprise and little editorial comment was accorded to the Roosevelt announcement.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Fast moving and world-wide events scattered from Geneva to Hankow are conspiring to make the President's great arms expansion program the occasion for such a debate on international affairs and American foreign policy as Congress has not seen before during the New Deal.

The early reaction in Congress is that the President's program will be adopted, but at the same time sharp signs of opposition are appearing in a number of quarters. If opponents are unable to block the program, then they will turn to the second step of demanding that the country face the direction in which they insist the big naval expansion leads. Their arguments will inevitably bring counter-arguments from administration leaders in which a broad examination of the whole circumstances of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy will inevitably arise.

Elements that will go into this debate appeared from far-off cities of the globe today. From Hankow came the report that the United States Gunboat Luzon, companion to the ill-fated Panay, had been struck by an anti-aircraft shell in a Japanese air raid, and its radio operator injured slightly.

London Is Pleased

From London, came an editorial chorus of approval of Mr. Roosevelt's big navy message, which is likely to prove embarrassing to the President rather than the reverse, in feeding suspicions of isolationists here that American policy is tied too closely to England's.

From Geneva came word that Britain, France and Russia plan to sound out the United States in a proposed move to supply arms, ammunition and war supplies to China. No comment on this came from the State Department.

Here in Washington, President Roosevelt conferred with Secretary Hull, Undersecretary Sumner Welles and Norman Davis, Mr. Roosevelt's ambassador-at-large, for an hour last night. What was the occasion for this meeting of the New Deal's high command on international affairs was not immediately divulged, but it was assumed it was some aspect of the tangled Far-Eastern situation.

In Washington also, William D. Dodd, recently retired Ambassador to Germany, in an address to anti-Japanese silk boycotters yesterday, voiced the views of a very positive group in the nation's population which wants drastic action. A war-goods boycott of Japan, he affirmed, would make China "safe" in "three months." Against this view was the equally vigorous declaration of just as ardent a pacifist group, not only urging America to keep hands off the Far-Eastern and other entanglements, but protesting Mr. Roosevelt's arms increase message.

Message Not Alarmist

Indications are that Mr. Roosevelt's "national defense message" has been presented in such a form as to disarm some of its potential opponents, at the same time that it arms America. It is strategically based on the broad appeal of "defense," including Army and Navy, rather than on the Navy alone as had at first been intended it is understood; its financial provisions are considerably less for the moment than expected, as witness Wall Street's disappointed reaction yesterday; and the inclusion of a "take-the-profits-out-of-war" proposal is likely to mollify veterans' groups who evinced advanced apprehension lest the arms message be too bellicose. These veterans groups have urged the war-profits program for years.

There is an almost universal feeling in Washington that the President's message must be read in the light of concurrent developments in China, particularly as they involve affronts to the United States.

France Finds More Evidence Of Huge Revolutionary Plot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Fresh discoveries of hidden stores of arms and ammunition continue to be made in France, giving an ever more serious aspect to the "Cagoulards" affair.

Reminders of the affair were received by residents of Paris last Wednesday in the shape of two violent explosions. They had come from the municipal pyrotechnic laboratory at the Villejuif suburb where secret service men were packing grenades taken from the C. S. A. R., or Secret Committee for Revolutionary Action, as the political military organization is called. The blast, which brought 10 fatalities, occurred when the grenades were being transferred for shipment to an artillery park in Versailles.

Evidence is accumulating to show that the C. S. A. R. has more important remifications than was at first believed to be the case.

The French police state that they have obtained confessions from some of its members, proving that this anti-Communist body was responsible for the bombings which wrecked two big buildings near the Etoile last September, and also for the assassination of two well-known anti-Fascist refugees, the Roselli brothers, last June.

If these alleged confessions are confirmed, they point to the C. S. A. R. being a much more extensive and more dangerous organization than it appeared from the first arms discoveries. It now seems fairly clear that the "Cagoulards," as they continue to be called, had tremendous financial resources; that they had direct connections with the Fascist régime in Italy; that they had some official German National Socialist connection enabling them to secure arms from Germany, and that they were by no means the purely defensive group which they claimed to be, but a belligerent body not unwilling to provoke civil war.

Furthermore, the huge size of arms stores recently discovered indicates that the organization has a membership far surpassing the original estimate of four or five thousand. In fact, no one can say at this point whether the arms, ammunition, grenades and explosives discovered so far constitute the bulk of hidden stores, or whether on the other hand they are merely an insignificant fraction of such larger hidden supplies.

The fact that many impartial observers believe the Communists to be equally well prepared for civil war with their para-military organizations and their own arms caches, does not diminish the essential significance of the "Cagoulard Affair." In fact, if anything, it reveals the delicacy of the situation in France at the present time, and emphasizes the extent to which class divisions exist.

The most reassuring aspect so far of the "Cagoulard Affair" is that as yet the leadership of the C. S. A. R. seems relatively insignificant. Apart from the Duc Pozzo di Borgo, a former leader of Colonel de la Rocque's Croix de Feu, and Gen. E. Duseigneur, retired member of the air force, no really prominent personages have been involved. More than three dozen arrests have been made, but many Frenchmen believe that the real leaders of the C. S. A. R. have still to be unmasked.

New French Cruisers Forecast To Meet Challenge From Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Despite the strain it will place on a budget already overloaded with arms expenditures, France is expected to back the Chamber of Deputies' Naval Committee in its desire to meet Italy's new naval challenge by building two more 35,000-ton battleships.

Before the recent Italian announcement of a larger naval construction program calling for two new 35,000-ton cruisers and a number of other warships, France had a moderate but sufficient margin over Italy's sea power. Since the French Government's policy has always been and continues to be a bigger navy than that of Italy, the Italian spurt means that France too will now have to lay down a large number of additional ships and submarines.

This extra effort will be especially costly for France, because the naval building program for 1937 was allowed to lapse in the face of the country's financial difficulties. It is an open secret that the big loan for national defense launched in the autumn was in part utilized by the Treasury to meet current expenses. This trend was evident during most of the year, when available defense funds were concentrated on the Army and the Air Force to the detriment of the naval building program.

Submarines and Destroyers

Thus, César Campinchi, thtn French Minister of Marine, acknowledged on Dec. 10, that more than half of the 47,000-ton construction program for 1937 had not been laid down at that date but that it would be before the end of the year.

France already has two 35,000-ton capital ships under construction, the Richelieu and the Jean-Bart. They are scheduled to be ready some time in 1940. But even with these two new super-ships, France's total tonnage of capital cruisers would not offer a sufficient margin of superiority over Italy's Navy unless two more super-ships are laid down at once to match the program recently announced in Rome. Several new submarines and destroyers will have to be built, it is officially estimated, to keep pace with Italy.

It is difficult to over-estimate the possible repercussions of this latest phase of the armaments race on the French financial situation. It is admitted that increased prices and production costs in France have doubled the cost a ton of constructing warships within the last two years. This means that, even if the Government borrows the money to build these additional fighting ships, the cost of financing the loan and the effect on the already difficult credit situation may be little short of disastrous.

Another aspect of the problem raised by Italy's bigger building program is the effect on Germany. It is believed here that Britain will be forced to add to its Navy to meet the Italian challenge and that accordingly Germany, under the Anglo-German naval agreement, will be enabled to build more ships and still keep within the terms of that accord. Since France feels itself obliged to keep one jump ahead of Germany, the "vicious circle" of the naval arms race will be drawn tighter and tighter around the economies of all countries.

Planter Is Convicted On Peonage Charge

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Jan. 29 (AP)—A white planter was convicted Thursday of forcing a negro man and woman to work for him and was sentenced to three years in prison and fined $1,000. The Government charged Joseph Shelley Decker, 32, of Tallahatchie County, held James W. Wiggins and Ethel Lee Davis in peonage because the negro man owed him $175.

Mr. Decker was arrested last July after Mr. Wiggins complained to federal officers that the Davis woman was being chained to her bed by Mr. Decker. The planter denied that he violated the Peonage Act. He said he did not chain the woman in her cabin.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

MIAMI, FLA.

Grandma's Kitchen
108 S. E. First Ave.
(Ground Floor, Y. W. C. A.)

Grandma's the most thoughtful person

It doesn't matter whether you are there for breakfast, luncheon or dinner—you'll always find the portions large, the food tastier, and the prices always a little bit under.

Dresses
Coats
Suits
Wraps

Face Spring in a Jaunty New Hat from

Eleanor's
...untington Building

S. E. 2nd Ave. at S. E. 1st St.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Good places to dine in
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Laura Jacobsen CAFES

An excellent variety of well prepared and graciously served food
HOTEL URMEY, S. E. 2 AVE. and 1ST
THE TOWERS, 332 S. E. 2 AVE.

MIAMI, FLA.
Telephone 2-3996 Established 1897

SUTTON JEWELRY CO.

Successor to Whaler's
Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
Gifts That Last
132 E. FLAGLER STREET

A SERVICE TO MIAMI Residents and Visitors

When your shopping, school or travel problems are not solved by advertisements in current issues of The Christian Science Monitor

Call MIAMI 3-2445

An answer can doubtless be supplied by our index of advertisers in all lines of business represented in the Monitor.

The Christian Science Monitor 1220 Ingraham Bldg. Miami, Florida

President 'Gives' His Birthday To Warm Spring Fund

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A quiet dinner at the White House with his family and old friends, followed by a message to the hundreds of thousands celebrating elsewhere, will be President Roosevelt's part tonight in the nation-wide observance of his birthday anniversary.

The family group will be increased to 20 by the attendance of members of the "Cuff Link Club." These are long-time associates to whom Mr. Roosevelt has given gold links in remembrance of days gone by.

Mrs. Roosevelt invited a group of film stars, including Frederic March, Joe E. Brown, Janet Gaynor, Eleanor Powell and Louise Fazenda, to the White House for luncheon.

They are in the Capital to help raise $50,000 at seven benefit balls being held here for the Warm Spring Foundation which combats infantile paralysis.

Basil O'Connor, President of the Foundation, which is fostered by Mr. Roosevelt, said he expected hundreds of thousands of dollars to be contributed from the subscriptions of some 15,000 dancers at "birthday balls" in every state.

Sharing birthday honors with the President will be his newest daughter-in-law, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., whose anniversary is Sunday. Tomorrow is the President's birthday but the parties were set for tonight almost everywhere.

His greetings and thanks will go to the Nation in a radio program beginning at 11:30 p. m. (eastern standard time). All networks are to participate.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the Hollywood celebrities expect to look in on all the Washington parties. Twenty-four motorcycle policemen will hurry them to and from each stopping place.

The President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, will be the guest of honor at the main New York party where 14 dance orchestras will play.

Thousands of dimes continued to pour in on the White House, coming in such quantity that they swamped clerks. This money will be added to the money raised at dances, plays, theater benefits, Y. M. C. A. and school parties tonight.

All proceeds of all celebrations will go directly to the national fund for redistribution among communities according to needs.

President Roosevelt has "given" his birthday to help raise money for treatment of thousands of crippled children.

British Aircraft Output Gaining, Inskip Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Assurances that British air engines now lead the world, and that aircraft production is on an increasing scale, have been given by Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination for Defense, in reply to criticisms of this branch of Britain's rearmament progress.

Speaking at Havant, Hampshire, recently, Sir Thomas said practical completion had been reached with the new "shadow" factories—excepting only the one at Speke, near Liverpool, which would be ready within the next few months.

"Production of air engines," he added, "is increasing and is well ahead of even that which we anticipated. The aircraft engines which our designers and manufacturers have produced lead the whole world.

"The production of aircraft is on an increasing scale. While we have experienced and fully realized the difficulties that have delayed the volume of delivery we should expect, we believe we are overcoming these difficulties. With the advent of the shadow factories the results will satisfy the most exacting of our critics."

Ministers Plan Dry Night Club For Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 29 (AP)—As a step toward "dry-cleaning" the city's night life for the benefit of its young people, Milwaukee ministers announced Thursday they were entering the night club business.

The Rev. Raymond H. Ewing, Chairman of the militant Ministerial Association which campaigned successfully for a 2 p. m. tavern closing ordinance, said the Association intended to prove liquor was not necessary to a good time by opening a modern night club with a soft drink "bar."

The pastors recently made a liquor and vice survey which they said showed "drinking and obscene floor shows" were offered young people.

Mr. Ewing said the Ministerial Association negotiated for use of the Golden Pheasant, a roadhouse padlocked in 1931 by Federal Judge F. A. Geiger after a gambling raid. Church-sponsored entertainment will begin there as soon as remodeling operations are concluded.

"We are planning the new night club as a demonstration of our contention that liquor is not necessary to attract youth to these entertainment places," Mr. Ewing said. "The clug will be equipped to give young people all the attractive atmosphere which lures them to night spots, but will have none of the unwholesome features of such places. It will be open through the day and evening but will close at midnight.

"The club will have facilities for dancing and will encourage high school parties — chaperoned, of course. Afternoon teas and dancing parties may be arranged. Adults will be welcome as well as young people."

Two Treaties Approved

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended ratification of treaties with Lithuania and Switzerland defining the liability for military service of naturalized citizens and those having a double nationality but claiming one country as a residence.

The Empire Knows It Well

Drawn by John A. May

Big Ben, London's Famous Clock, as Seen From the Thames

Big Ben—It Tells the World

A Londoner's Sketchbook XIII

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Six times a day the most popular radio voice in the British Empire is sent over the air from London to the far corners of the globe. There are special radiocasts of this voice for each part of the Empire, two a day for Canada, two for India and the Far East, one for the Antipodes and one for Africa and the Near East. Which is striking evidence of popularity.

Even more striking, all things considered, is the fact that the voice is that of a clock's bell, and that when Empire listeners hear the clock chime the time is, for them, totally incorrect. It may even be tomorrow.

They do not mind, for the voice is the voice of Big Ben. And Big Ben is not just a remarkable clock, he's a character, and the sound of his strokes over the air brings with it a welcome picture of the Home Country and of London.

Somehow Big Ben seems to typify the Empire's capital. There is probably no more truly representative picture of London than the sight of Big Ben towering over the Houses of Parliament, while the Thames rolls past on one side and the trams and buses and crowds of London hurry by on the other.

Perhaps it is that Big Ben has assumed an air fashioned from the amazing pattern of history that belongs to the site of the Palace of Westminster. Westminster Hall was first built by William Rufus, second of the Norman monarchs of England, while the Houses of Parliament occupy the site of a palace inhabited by English monarchs from early Anglo-Saxon times.

Big Ben's bell is said to have been cast from the same metal as that of Westminster Tom, which had for 400 years, up to the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster in the middle of the nineteenth century, tolled the hours for the judges of England. Great Tom once saved an innocent man from a capital sentence by striking 13 at midnight. This man was a guard at Windsor Castle, accused of falling asleep at his post. To prove his innocence he declared he had heard the clock strike 13. This was doubted because of the distance, 20 miles; but before his sentence could be executed proof came that Tom had struck the wrong hour that night.

Big Ben has done better than merely striking 13. In his youth he once astonished London by striking 49. That was merely a youthful mistake, however, and Big Ben enjoys a reputation for being one of the most accurate tower clocks in the world. His time is electrically checked twice a day by a master clock at Greenwich.

Big Ben's accuracy, however, is mostly maintained by adding or subtracting a halfpenny from a tray on the 700 pound pendulum. A halfpenny placed on the tray quickens Big Ben by the very slightest amount, but usually just enough for absolute accuracy.

Ben's size is shown by the fact it takes a week to wash his face; or rather his faces. These four dials are 23 feet in diameter. The clock tower is 320 feet tall.

The first booming note announces the correct time. Unless, of course, you happen to be listening 10,000 miles away.

J. A. M.

Cardenas Aids Rail Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Clarification of the status of employees of the Federal Department of Railways has been made by President Cardenas.

These employees will retain their status as workers for a private concern with the position of the private employer being occupied by the recently organized Federal Department of Railways. Announcement to this effect was sent to Antonio Madrazo, head of the Department, and to Juan Guttierez, Secretary of the Railway Workers' Union.

Anxiety of the workers has been quieted by the announcement for the Union objected to abandoning its rights enjoyed during the time its employer was a private company and has been agitating aggressively against its members assuming the status of government employees.

Shift in Viewpoint

Although organized labor in Mexico has consistently fought private capital, and in particular foreign capital, in recent years the fact it has enjoyed greater privileges from capital than from the Government is illustrated by the Union's stand. Few organizations are willing to yield their labor contracts, gained from private employers, for the dubious advantage of working for the Federal Government.

This re-alignment in the status of the Railway Workers' Union has been necessitated by the expropriation about six months ago of the National Railways of Mexico. Although the majority of its stock had been owned by the Government, the remainder was in the hands of foreign investors and the company operated as an individual concern.

Since the expropriation, made for the purpose of improving the service and unifying national lines, a complete re-organization of its character has taken place. Administration of the lines has been placed under the new Federal Department of Railways, which is headed by Señor Madrazo, former head of the private National Railways of Mexico.

Power in Doubt

The Railway Workers' Union has been promised a share in the conduct of the Department, but what its actual power may be has not become clear. It is certain, however, that the Union must function under authority of the Government Department which is under the direct supervision of President Cardenas.

The new ruling made by the President will permit the employees to continue discussion of all problems now pending before the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration on the floremr employer-employee basis.

A bill now before the Legislature is designed to grant union privileges to Civil Service employees but that it is not wholly acceptable to labor has been indicated by frequent objections made by unions to its provisions. Even if passed, labor leaders are skeptical of the Government becoming as beneficent an employer as is private capital.

Diplomatic Service Reduced by Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Elimination of many posts in the Mexican diplomatic service has been announced by the Department of Foreign Affairs. This limitation is being made in the interests of economy, according to the announcement.

The five Ambassadors who will be retained are as follows: Gen. Adalberto Tejeda, recently transferred from Minister to France to become Ambassador to Spain; Francisco Castillo Nájera, in Washington; Cienfuegos y Camus in Central America, and Señores Perez Trevino and Ruben Romero in South America.

Withdrawal of the foreign ministers has been made under a policy, frequently enunciated by President Cardenas, of having all possible government funds invested within the Republic, in order to complete his Six Year Plan by 1940.

South Carolina Shows High Yield in Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An indicated yield of 457 pounds of cotton to the acre in Pickens County was not only the highest for 1937, but probably the highest ever made by any South Carolina County, Federal Agricultural Statistician Frank O. Black reported today.

Preliminary estimates of cotton grown last year showed unusually high yields in several South Carolina counties, Black announced in a statement. Greenville County was second with 387 pounds and Dillon third with 378 pounds. Other counties above 300 pounds an acre were: Florence, 372; Marion, 365; Anderson, 354; Cherokee, 349; Calhoun, 345; Williamsburg, 340; Oconee, 338; Lourens, 334; Spartanburg, 326; Aiken, 312; Hampton, 310; Lee, 304.

National Socialist Drive in Austria Stirs Neighbors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—Considerable disquiet is observable in Central Europe over the recent recrudescence of National Socialist activity in Austria.

Czech and Hungarian newspapers, as well as the French, are full of the events of the past few days, while Austria itself is buzzing with rumors. Franz von Papen, German Envoy to Austria, has gone posthaste to Berlin to discuss the matter with Reichsführer Hitler.

Meanwhile the National Socialist headquarters in Vienna have been closed and some 80 to 90 persons interrogated. At least a dozen are still held in jail, charged with complicity in an alleged plan to oust Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg on Jan. 30—the anniversary of Herr Hitler's coming to power in Germany—and replace him by a new Administration controlled if not actually headed by Dr. Leopold Tavs, Austrian National Socialist leader, who was arrested early in the week.

Linked to Berlin

In right-wing French circles renewed activity of the Austrian National Socialists is partly attributed to the recent visit of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, the Yugoslav Premier, to Berlin. The Premier is said to have given Berlin an assurance of co-operation in opposing restoration of the Hapsburgs. Dr. Stoyadinovitch, it is declared, would even prefer Anschluss to the Hapsburgs.

It is not thought, however, that there is any immediate intention of forcing the Anschluss issue. Dr. Tavs and colleagues are accused simply of plotting the downfall of Chancellor Schuschnigg and his replacement by a pro-German regime.

Greece and Bulgaria Affected

Meanwhile there have been a number of unexpected arrests in two other small European countries—Greece and Bulgaria. The Bulgarian difficulties have arisen over the elections scheduled for March when under auspices of King Boris, Bulgaria plans to abandon the dictatorial regime and return to a modified form of democracy.

Beginning this week two of King Boris' Ministers resigned. A few days later 300 persons suspected of communist sympathies were arrested, charged with trying to organize a Popular Front for election day.

Peace Volunteers Soon to Enroll For Annual Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29—An enlarged program of work on behalf of better international understanding and peace, with much of it planned for college campuses, is announced by the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee. Ray Newton has returned as head of the Section after two years as director of the Emergency Peace Campaign.

An important feature of the work will be the continuance of the Peace Volunteers, an organization which was developed under the two-year plan of the Emergency Peace Campaign directed by Harold Chance. Mr. Chance will continue at its head. Before the opening of that campaign, Mr. Chance had served as director of the New England Institute of International Relations, held each summer on the campus of Wellesley College.

During the past two years, more than 400 college students were enrolled as Peace Volunteers for the summer vacation period. After training in special sessions of the Institutes of International Relations conducted by the American Friends Service Committee, they went in small groups to develop interest in international affairs and peace work in rural districts of 25 States. One result of their efforts has been the establishment of 80 local peace councils.

Ten field workers are preparing to enroll Peace Volunteers for the summer of 1938 and to extend the activities of the organization through the winter.

Intensive work toward greater development and usefulness of the 10 Institutes of International Relations conducted by the Service Committee on different college campuses each summer, is also planned.

In addition to Mr. Newton as Secretary and E. Raymond Wilson as Associate Secretary, the Peace Section's executive staff in Philadelphia includes Guy Solt as organizer and financial director of the 10 Institutes.

Popular Housing In Mexican City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALTILLO, Mexico—Public employees here have agreed to build 30 homes costing 2,000 pesos each on a co-operative basis, resulting in contracts omitting the down payment, a procedure almost unheard of in Mexico where homes are seldom purchaseable except by payment in advance of one-third to one-half the total purchase price.

The homes will be built simply, under a general architect, so that the whole colony will harmonize, yet each house be different. Each dwelling will have a living-room, bed-room, dining-room, bath, and kitchen, with front gardens, rather than the usual Mexican patio. They will be paid out in four years at the rate of 50 pesos a month like rent.

The movement is not only interesting as an indication of means to secure better housing for middle-class and lower-class workmen, but also in its implications as to what may be done with large tracts of idle land. The landowners in this case sponsored the co-operative plan.

Under a law now in effect, idle lands may be expropriated by the Government if not put to use within a certain specified period of months.

Tower to Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee for Industrial Organization. John L. Lewis, addressing his powerful United Mine Workers union in Washington, played both sides of the badminton court, when he suggested that all C. I. O. unions walk into the Federation or that all Federation unions walk into the C. I. O. From palm-fringed Miami, William Green whamed the flying Lewis-shuttlecock, saying it was the "same old thing" and that such a course of action would merely continue the fight between the factions from inside the Federation.

The Mine Workers union let go its master stroke; the Federation held theirs back. Mr. Lewis' masterstroke was the institution of proceedings to oust Mr. Green from the miners' union. Mr. Green, well aware of the ludicrous position of being a labor president without a union card, may speed to Washington to defend himself against expulsion. Mr. Green's masterstroke, so far withheld, would be action to expel finally the already suspended C. I. O. unions. The Executive Council has authority to make expulsion stick. Why, then, has it not acted? Probably because rank-and-file pressure for peace is so strong that Mr. Green does not want to shoulder the onus of finally splitting the ranks of organized labor.

New Deal Reshuffle

President Roosevelt grasped a buzz saw last year when, as his first appointee to the United States Supreme Court he named Hugo L. Black. But there was no bite in his second appointment. Stanley F. Reed this week become Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by means of a comfortable staircase of unanimity. The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee—approval. The Senate Judiciary Committee—unanimous approval. The United States Senate—unanimous approval. This week also saw Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general, trust-baiter and self-made man in the best democratic tradition, rise to the nation's Number 2 law office, that of Solicitor General. Antipodal speculations are rife. At one pole it is deemed that his new position maximizes his opportunity to demolish the trusts and to pave a political road to the New York Governorship. At the opposite pole, prognosticators argue that his legal duties will consume all his time. At the equator they say it's up to Jackson.

Central Europe Bubbles

Europe's political barometer showed unsettled conditions in Austria, the Bakans and in Greece. Renewed activity of National Socialists in Austria, press excitement over plots and rumors of plots, closing of National Socialist headquarters in Vienna all agitate Europe, which understands only too well that these happenings disturb the continent's most sensitive zone. Vague talk of Anschluss is heard and discounted, but it is not thought unlikely that an attack is being made on Chancellor Schuschnigg's power in Austria. German approval, if not outright German encouragement, is plausible.

Bulgaria has had pre-election arrests of Communists, who are charged with overzeal, as Bulgaria attempts to graduate back toward democracy.

Greece has made 100 arrests, as Premier Mextaxas undertakes to strengthen his dictatorship. When dictatorships are weak, half-free men attempt to regain all their freedom. When dictatorships seek recourse in stronger rule, they are in danger of exploding under their own tension. To many this is the dilemma of dictatorships toward which Greece plunges.

Rumania discovers unexpected outside opposition to its anti-Semitic program. Pressure comes from the League and is not being brushed aside lightly, for with Italy and Germany greedily coverting its oil fields, Rumania may have need of somewhat more dispassionate allies.

Idealism at Ebb Tide

At least two European events this week underscored the era of realism in which the world marks time. The one-hundredth meeting of the League of Nations Council revealed that covenant sanction clauses—military or economic—are virtually inoperative at the moment. All 15 Council members said some very nice things about League principles, however, and said them very elegantly. The fact, however, that the nations sent their leading statesmen to say these things proves that they are not ready to abandon Geneva entirely.

More realism turned up in Europe's reaction to an idealistic document. The document—a careful and labored report by Paul van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium — recommended a world-program of economic collaboration, led by the United States, France, Great Britain, Germany and Italy. A redistribution of colonial privileges was also urged without change of ownership. Press tappings of British reaction revealed that Britain is likely to deem these proposals impracticable for the present, although setting forth ideals ultimately to be sought. If this is the reaction of all five great powers, it will probably mean that all were called upon to sacrifice some item of their own policy.

Congress Fiddles

• **The Senate,** prolific mainly in words, ended the third week of its filibuster against the federal anti-lynching bill. Southern Senators, asking consent to speak 30 days, indicated their determination to keep the filibuster going. A conference between Senator Barkley, Senate Majority Leader, and the President may have yielded a compromise, whereby the lynch bill will be laid aside in favor of housing and crop control measures.

Tangible Senate business consisted of confirming the nomination of Stanley F. Reed to the Supreme Court and the seating of John Milton, friend of Jersey City's Mayor Hague. Funds for the 1937 Sugar Act were voted.

While the Senate bombarded the nation with meaningless words, the National League of Women Voteers bombarded Senators and Representatives alike with meaningful circulars. These circulars demanded that Congressmen announce where they stand on the McKellar amendment to raid the civil service once again and turn independent office positions of $4000 a year or more over to the politician.

Town Forums Dot New York

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—The old town meeting, minus the political significance of the historic New England gathering, is coming back to rural New York—and Metropolitan New York, too.

More than 200,000 New Yorkers attended 525 such meetings, known officially as "Open Forums," during 1937, the State Division of Adult Education and library extension reported yesterday.

Back in the William Jennings Bryan era, the "Town Meeting," particularly in rural areas, was a favorite gathering place for discourses and polite listening.

Sometimes there was a debate on more pressing issues of the day by imported speakers representing opposite viewpoints. More often one speaker expounded his views, took a deep draught from the inevitable platform water pitcher, bowed to the audience, and went home. The listeners were not encouraged to speak up.

A different atmosphere characterizes the present-day forums, sponsored co-operatively by the State Education Department and the Works Progress Administration, according to Dr. Frank L. Tolman, director. The meetings are open to all comers."

More than 2,000 volunteer speakers, in the various communities, have been heard—and questioned closely. Their ranks include labor leaders and clergymen, engineers and jurists.

"The New York State Forum program," Dr. Tolman asserted, "is a long step forward in the discussion of public affairs." He sees in it the nucleus of "a permanent program of education in public affairs of far-reaching value."

A hopeful sign, he says, is the interest in international topics, most popular with forum audiences. Domestic economic problems rank second. Purely local questions hardly rate at all.

The cost is so low—7 cents per hour per forum member in Buffalo—that Dr. Tolman said there was "every reason to hope" that local school boards will take over the "town meetings" when the WPA steps out.

Dollar Line Lists Trips Under New U. S. Subsidy

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (AP)—A revised schedule for the Dollar Steamship Line, formulated after agreement with the Federal Maritime Commission for a new six-months subsidy, was announced Thursday.

The President Coolidge will start the revised parade of Dollar Line vessels, sailing from San Francisco for the Orient, via Honolulu, Feb. 5. The President Adams, sailing from New York, Feb. 10, and from San Francisco, March 4, will be the first Dollar ship out of New York for this coast and thence around the world.

The Presidents Cleveland and Wilson, tied up here, will follow from San Francisco trans-Pacific, Feb. 18 and Feb. 25, respectively.

Miami Beach Homes
For Sale For Rent

Complete listings. Year round service. Since 1925.

J. Gescheidt, Inc., Realtors
1301 Washington Avenue
Miami Beach, Florida
Member of Miami Beach Realty Board

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

LAUNDRY Better Way CLEANERS

Finest hand laundering and superior cleaning of the most delicate fabrics.

Miami Beach's Most Modern Plant

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Burdine's

Creators of
Sunshine Fashions

America's Smartest Resort Wear

Government to Sell Helium From Newly-Bought Sources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Following approval by President Roosevelt of regulations governing production and sale of helium by the Bureau of Mines, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes stated that when an agreement has been executed providing for sale to the Government of privately-owned helium properties near Dexter, Kan., and Thatcher, Colo., the department will be ready to accept applications for helium from persons other than our Army, Navy and research establishments.

Operation of the privately-owned properties being purchased is not necessary for production of helium to supply aeronautical, and scientific users, Secretary Ickes said, because the Government's large plant near Amarillo, Texas, has a producing capacity much in excess of that required to meet present needs of the Army and Navy. This plant, designed and built by the Bureau of Mines, is supplied with helium-bearing natural gas from 50,000 acres covering the entire geologic structure known as the Cliffside gas field.

Sales Regulated

The Act of September 1, 1937, which authorizes sale of helium under regulations approved by the President, requires that payment for helium shall be in advance, and that sales shall be at reasonable prices based upon operating and investment costs of the Government's properties.

Sale of helium is not mandatory under these regulations. In fact, they state specifically that requisitions to meet needs of the Army and Navy and other branches of the Federal service shall always be paramount to applications for and sales of helium for non-governmental use.

Special regulations guard against the use of helium by foreign nations for military purposes. In general, deliveries will be f. o. b. the Government's helium plant in containers furnished by the purchaser.

Women Plan New Liquor War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—A new cycle of reform in attitude toward the liquor trade, particularly in the advertising of strong drinks and in their sale at the public bar to women, is seen here by Mrs. Lula C. Walker, State Vice-President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Walker, addressing 200 members of the New York County Branch at their annual convention in Broadway Presbyterian Church, here yesterday, urged using "the many new ways that we now have of spreading the truth, such as radio and motion pictures," to curb the abuses of the liquor traffic. The individual church member was realizing an awakened responsibility, thus adding weight to the movement for reform, she declared, at the same time criticizing the boldness of the advertising methods employed by the liquor interests.

One such public announcement which appeared at Christmas time, it was reported in a resolution of protest which the convention adopted, based its appeal on the Scriptural quotation, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Radio provides splendid medium for arousing the right kind of public sentiment, Mrs. Walker stressed, but there should be improvement in the programs. She described an all-day test which she made recently of what goes forth on the air.

"In all but two of the programs," she said, "there was some reference to drink or crime or sorrow."

The group endorsed a government bill which would prohibit spending any more federal funds on the manufacture of Virgin Islands rum.

The meeting was held simultaneously with several other similar conferences of local organizations throughout New York State.

City Manager Appeal to Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Recognizing its need of labor support, the Chicago City Manager Committee has set up a special group to arouse interest among trade union members, and William E. Rodriguez, an attorney known as friendly to the labor movement in Chicago, is chairman of the committee.

A former Alderman, Mr. Rodriguez is serving as counsel for the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee. In this capacity he has worked closely with both the Chicago Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

In accepting the appointment, Mr. Rodriguez pointed out advantages the city manager plan offers to organized labor which, he says, wants "simplified, incorruptible city government that will be cognizant of its needs and devoted to the protection of its rights." But in Chicago, as in other cities, organized labor has at first opposed the change.

This attitude is due to lack of experience with the plan, the Committee Chairman holds.

"In other cities," he said, "labor has first been suspicious of this modern plan of municipal government, then neutral after a little experience with it, and finally approving and even enthusiastic about it. This is a general statement supported by remarks of labor leaders and resolutions of several labor organizations.

"Perhaps the finest feature of the new plan, from the labor viewpoint, is the proportional representation system of voting. This guarantees that a sizable minority can place its own candidate on the City Council. In Chicago, this means that a union man could be elected to the Council and use this powerful position for the benefit of labor."

Alleged anti-labor policies of the Manager of Flint, Mich., during the automobile strike last year, have been cited as arguments to show the city manager system is unfriendly to labor. The Chicago attorney used this episode as an argument for the other side. The Flint City Council discharged the Manager for taking a partisan stand in this industrial conflict, he said, and its action illustrates the claim, in his opinion, that public officials are more responsive to public opinion under the new plan than under the old.

Palestine Search to Continue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Excavations at Armageddon, in Palestine, which have been carried on for a dozen years by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, are to be continued under a grant of $50,000 from the International Education Board, it is announced here by Dr. John A. Wilson, Director of the Institute.

Thus the excavators of the past, who began operations at this important Biblical site under direction of Dr. James Henry Breasted in 1925, can continue their task of peeling off layer after layer of, the city mound until they get to the very lowest stratum of remains. The "layer-cake mound," composed of ruins of many cities built one on top of the remains of the other, has already proved an archaeologist's treasure trove.

The task of uncovering the buried past was begun at Armageddon under a fund of $215,000, given by John D. Rockefeller. One of the first discoveries was that of the buried stables of King Solomon, where the monarch kept his thoroughbred horses before selling them to Hittite kings. A little later an ancient water system, dating from an earlier period, was discovered.

The most recent find was made last March, when the Chicago expedition unearthed a hoard of gold and ivory treasures, dated as belonging to the period between 1500 and 1200 B. C.

The excavators from the Oriental Institute hope to get down to rock bottom before they lay down their picks. Here on native rock, under the various city levels of Hebrews, and their predecessors, the Canaanites, they expect to come on prehistoric remains of a period even earlier than that of the town-builders. The Megiddo (Armageddon) site is a particularly rich one for archaeologists because the site commands a pass over the Carmel ridge and was in ancient times the scene of many military struggles between forces from the east and from the west which met here and left records.

Union of Opera Stars Negotiates With 'Met'

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—For the first time in the history of the Metropolitan Opera Association, its singing artists began negotiations with the management for a union contract establishing a modified closed shop and relaxing control over outside activities of the songsters.

Members of the new Metropolitan Opera unit of the American Guild of Musical Artists (A. F. of L.), headed by Lawrence Tibbett, said the session with Edward Johnson, impresario of the opera, and other officials covered "preliminary matters."

Some artists said they wanted complete surrender of the Metropolitan's outside control and abolition of the agreement whereby a broadcasting company (NBC) exacts a franchise fee on the artists' radio appearances.

The unit claims more than 85 per cent of the company are members, including Kirsten Flagstad, Lauritz Melchior and other stars.

FLOWERS BY WIRE

sent anywhere —any time

Penn The Florist

SHELLED PECANS
Whole—Halves

Order your season's supply of fresh, flavorful, large-size CARLANA PECANS.

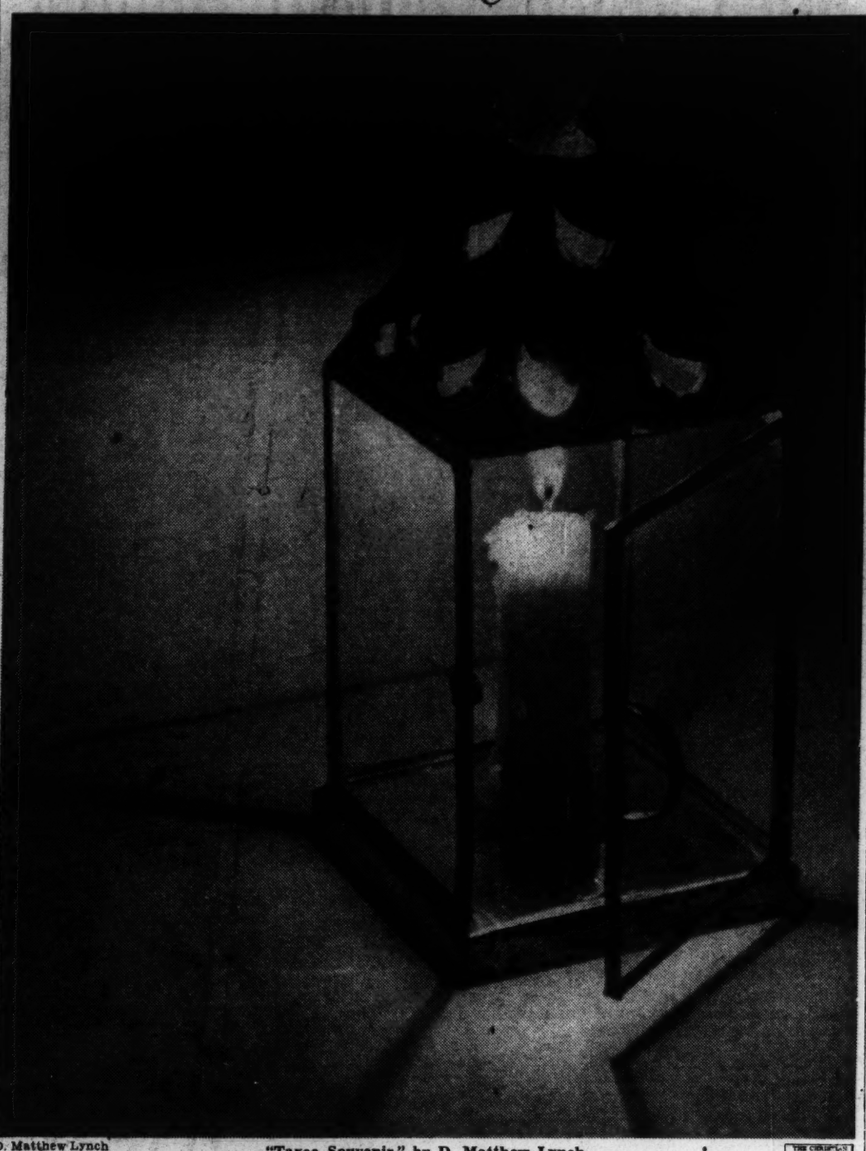
5 lbs. $2.75 10 lbs. $5.10
15 lbs. 7.35 25 lbs. 11.00

WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES IF YOUR MONEY ORDER OR CHECK ACCOMPANIES ORDER.

ORDER NOW!

Carlana Acres
Ocean Springs, Mississippi

Candlelight



D. Matthew Lynch

"Taxco Souvenir," by D. Matthew Lynch

This photograph by Mr. Lynch of South Ardmore, Penna., was exhibited at the Third Annual Salon of the Miniature Camera Club of Philadelphia, held recently in the Ayer Galleries on Washington Square.

Unions Aid Jobless Members During Slumps

CHICAGO—A huge and frequently heroic story of self-help in a depression, filed away in the records of American trade unions, is now being recalled by the current talk of slump.

To help in the last depression, many unions collected from their members and distributed many millions of dollars. They gave it out in unemployment insurance systems of their own, in loans, and in relief. Thousands of workers also donated a day a week to share their jobs with their unemployed fellows.

Tens of thousands were kept from having to go on government relief through the help they got from their own people.

Some unions paid unemployment benefits or made loans for six or seven years, and some are still giving weekly checks to their unemployed members.

Assessments went as high as 7 to 10 per cent of the week's wages, and in the case of a few exceptionally well paid artisans to more than twice that. One craftsman here relates that on his wage of $100 a week he paid 26 per cent or $26 a week for three years.

Voted by Members

Such payments are made by vote of the membership. They are not typical. The majority of unions do not have unemployment insurance plans of their own, while emergency loan systems seem still less common. Many unions have neither.

Unemployment insurance is going to be taken up by more labor organizations, think some union leaders. Others doubt it. In this city alone here is part of the record:

After the depression following the World War, the members of the local electrotypers' union decided that they wanted to escape another deluge of unemployment, voted unemployment insurance into their constitution, and started building up a reserve fund.

Their self-assessment began at 6 per cent on a wage of $20 and increased 1 per cent on each additional $5. They have paid out $1,500,000, though the union numbers only 800.

Weekly benefits to the unemployed started at $30, continued at this as long as possible, dropped to $25, to $20 and finally to $15. At one time half the members were out of work. Now the payments are back up to $25, and the union is still making them. The present assessment is 2 per cent.

One Day for Unemployed

In addition, the working members have limited themselves to four days a week so as to give the fifth day's work to their unemployed.

To take another and larger organization, the Chicago Typographical Union expended in unemployment benefits between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000. It also is still paying them and has been at it about seven years.

By majority vote the members put an assessment on themselves running at its peak to 7 per cent of their wages. The current assessment is one half of 1 per cent, yielding about $4200 a month. Payments during the depression ran up to $15 a week.

Early in the slump and long before the NRA and the five day week, the union voted a day off for its working members to pass it on the unemployed. The amount of work thus donated is calculated by union officials at between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000.

A Different Plan

Quite a different plan was used here by the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They assessed their members 10 per cent and loaned the money to their unemployed members without interest, but strictly on the basis of its being paid back when work became plentiful. The borrowing member signed a promissory note. The total paid out in loans was $1,086,000.

The money thus returned continues to go into a reimbursement fund. A 6 per cent payment was made to the loaners on Dec. 10. The sum distributed was $128,000. Previously, 15 per cent had been reimbursed, so that the total debt paid to date is 21 per cent.

Loans were made through six years and a half, from the start in 1930 to discontinuance on June 30 last. Assessments were reduced in February of 1934 to 5 per cent, and there are none now. Unemployment benefits are still being paid here by the Commercial Pressmen's Union, and have been since 1933. The weekly check is from $4 to $7.

Others Show Example

The Photo-engravers' Union is also paying unemployment insurance today, as it did all through the depression. Its present benefit is $20 a week. At the worst of the depression when 800 members were out of work, payments got down to $12 a week.

The assessment voted by members during the slump was $10 per week per man. Now it is $4 a week.

The members of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union placed an assessment of $1 a week on themselves, and began to pay $15 a week to each of their unemployed, but when these became so numerous that this figure could not be continued, it was cut to $8. Payments continued from December of 1930 to June of 1934 and amounted to $115,000.

Of a different type was the giving of one local union of carpenters with 1500 members. It spent $40,000 out of its treasury, giving according to needs, and after some tricky experiences decided that it didn't know anything about organized charity.

Apparently the entire record of what union labor did for itself during the depression throughout the country has never been summarized.

Green Hopes to Face Lewis

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Miami, Fla: William Green made plans today for a face-to-face encounter with John L. Lewis at the United Mine Workers Convention, asserting that the miners were the only dues-paying members of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The American Federation of Labor President, a member of the U. M. W. himself, was summoned to appear before its convention now in session at Washington on charges of fostering dual unionism by chartering the Progressive Miners of America, a rival of the United Miners in Illinois.

"I wish very much I might meet my accusers face to face at the convention and make answer to their unfounded charges, Mr. Green declared, indicating he was trying to wind up his work here but could not tell whether he would be able to go.

The meeting was in recess today, the next session scheduled for Monday.

Washington: The United Mine workers convention expressed faith in President Roosevelt's leadership, but deferred action on third-term resolutions until 1940.

At the same session, the convention said it considered the silence of both federal and state officials during last summer's "little steel" strike a "gravely disturbing omen."

The convention also "condemned" the Chicago police, Mayor Dan Shields of Johnstown, Pa.; Gov. Martin Davey of Ohio, Sheriff Ralph Elser of Youngstown, Ohio, "and the other local and state officials who similarly supported the vicious and reactionary activities of the steel companies."

By an overwhelming majority, the delegates asked the union's top officers to take the salary increases the 1936 convention gave them.

That convention increased John L. Lewis' annual salary from $12,000 to $25,000. Philip Murray, vice-president, and Thomas Kennedy, Secretary - Treasurer, each received an increase from $9,000 to $18,000. None of the three, however, would accept the raise, although provision for it was kept in the union's constitution.

San Pedro, Calif.: Nearly 3,500 C. I. O. longshoremen tied up shipping for five hours here today as a "sample" of what they might do if control of the local Hiring Hall is wrested from them by court order. Twenty ocean-going liners and many small craft lay idle at their docks as the gangs of longshoremen massed at the Wilmington Bowl to hear an address by Harry Bridges, West Coast chief of the C. I. O.

The work suspension and mass meeting was called in the fight of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, San Pedro local, to absorb the International Longshoremen Association, its Hiring Hall and $50,000 in funds. The I. L. A. is an American Federation of Labor group.

East St. Louis, Ill.: The Progressive Miners of America filed a motion in United States District Court today to set aside Judge Fred L. Wham's award of $117,000 in strike damages to the United Electric Coal Company against 14 locals and 55 individual members of the union.

Judge Wham had ruled on Jan. 12 that the company was entitled to recover for losses suffered as a result of "wrongful conspiracy" in connection with a strike which forced it to shut down its Red Ray mine near Freeburg, Ill., from Sept. 7, 1934, to Jan. 20, 1936.

In the motion to set aside the decree and rehear the case, George Dowell of Duquoin, Ill., chief counsel for the Miners' Union, asserted the court had erred in finding there had been any "unwrongful conduct" which prevented operation of the mine.

Debtless Village Pays as It Goes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLERAINE, Minn.—A "Pay-as-you-go" policy has made the village of Coleraine the only Mesaba Range locality and one of the few in the State which can boast of no bonded indebtedness.

Talk about inability to balance budgets is foolish, in the estimation of August Johnson, who retired as Mayor on Dec. 31. He served Coleraine for 18 years as Mayor and for the last five years of that period the village has owed nothing. In 13 years, $107,000 of indebtedness was cleared up.

"We paid cash and we accomplished things," he states. "We budgeted ourselves and we bought things we needed, but only what we could afford. We set aside so much to pay our debts when we had debts. And everyone in Coleraine was pleased."

U. S.-British Pact Foreseen in Canadian Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has formally announced that a new reciprocal trade agreement is to be negotiated with Canada, to replace the one in effect for the past two years. The announcement carried a list of hundreds of items covering practically all important imports of the United States coming primarily from Canada.

The announcement by Mr. Hull yesterday follows the regular procedure for negotiating all such trade agreements. Preliminary announcement of the purpose of writing such a new agreement was made last November. At that time, however, it was supposed that only a supplementary agreement would be attempted. The new announcement looks toward a completely new agreement. Negotiations with Canada are intimately connected with the effort to prepare a comprehensive agreement with Great Britain.

Following usual procedure, the State Department announced that concessions will be considered only on the listed items; but that because an item is listed, it does not necessarily mean a concession will be made with respect to its tariff status. Of this phase, the statement said:

"The fact that concessions have already been granted on these products will of course be fully taken into account; and due consideration will be given to the information and views as to these concessions previously presented to the committee for reciprocity of information, as well as to the experience under these concessions during the time that they have been in force.

"In the case of many of the products included in this list, it may be that no concession will be made; it may be tha the existing made; it may be that the existing without reduction; it may be that only a part of a given tariff classification as set forth in the list, will be affected by the agreement; or it may be that a concession, if made, will be limited as to the quantity of the product to which, or the season during which, the concession is applicable.

"No further reduction will, of course, be made in any import duty which has already been reduced by 50 per cent in any agreement concluded under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act."

South Dakota Coming Back As Hard Times Era Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Abundant, or at least adequate, rainfall, better business, and an absence of grasshoppers are combining to give South Dakota and much of the surrounding territory an encouraging outlook for the coming year.

The region has provided, observers believe, a good example of how far drought, depression, and insect pests can go, and conditions here may now portend better times generally. It is held particularly significant that recent reverses have led the people hereabouts to make better use of their resources, and to plan more for the future.

As a result, retail sales for the past fiscal year increased $22,536,178 over the previous period, exclusive of gasoline and certain other items.

Stocks of corn on South Dakota farms are seven times as large as a year ago. Crops in the State have almost doubled in value as compared with the preceding year.

Packing Industry Gains

The value of the meat packing industry increased from approximately $25,000,000 in 1933 to $31,000,000 in 1935. Figures announced Jan. 1 show an increase of 70 per cent of cattle on feed, with South Dakota showing a greater increase than any other state in the corn belt. The shipment of wool from Belle Fourche, S. D., said to be the largest inland point in the United States, has shown a marked pickup this past year and at present more than 90,000 lambs and sheep are on feed in the Belle Fourche valley—an increase over several previous years.

Of eight surrounding States, South Dakota leads in the reduction of bonded indebtedness with an average of 33 per cent.

Land sales by the Federal Land Bank last year showed an increase of more than double the 1936 mark. The mining of feldspar in the Black Hills continues to increase to the extent that South Dakota will soon lead the nation in the output of this metal.

South Dakota now ranks third in per capita wealth and third in milk production in the Northwest.

Figures from the United States Mint at Denver show that this State during 1937 shipped nearly two fifths of the entire gold supply received there. In fact, the rising sun of the mining industry has only begun to shine, according to those who claim to know. The General Electric Company recently announced the purchase of a tungsten mine near Hill City, S. D., and it is reported that a large eastern firm has authorized the purchase of options on 50,000 acres of land near Chamberlain, S. D., which is known to contain manganese.

Meanwhile, the fact that the drought appears to be broken, is slowly beginning to be realized. The average precipitation in South Dakota during 1937 was the highest in the last five dry years, according to B. R. Laskowski, Federal Meteorologist. Similar figures from Sioux City, Iowa, show that this is even more true in the northern Iowa-Nebraska territory. And as a result of ample rainfall in Minnesota during the past year, farm income was the highest of any similar period since 1930.

Tourist Business Thrives

Added to the improved farming and mining picture in South Dakota is the fact that the tourist business in the State during 1937 was the largest in 10 years, since President Coolidge made the Black Hills the scene of the "summer White House." This was due to the fact that hard-surfaced roads are multiplying and that a paved trunk highway across the State was virtually finished. The famous carvings of historical figures on Mt. Rushmore continue to attract thousands more visitors each year.

South Dakota's road-building program for 1938 is the most ambitious in the State's history, with more than $7,000,000 worth of construction to be carried out. This was made possible because the last session of the Legislature matched Federal funds for this purpose.

Contrary to the usual belief, South Dakota lost fewer than 3,000 residents during the seven years of drought, according to Federal census figures. And a check made by the Greater South Dakota Association shows that many of these families are returning. Of interest along this line is the return of six Hutterische families to the Jamesville colony site near Yankton. The rest of this group will join them after having lived for several years in Canada, it is said.

Portland Lumber Strike Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—One of Portland's most important local stories—the virtual end in mid-January of the lumber mill tie-up since August, 1937, because of the jurisdictional dispute between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization—failed to "make the headlines" of the city's three daily newspapers until the "back to work" movement was nearing its final stages.

It was not reportorial inefficiency that let the story slip by, however. Instead it was because the three publications were suspended as a result of the strike of Multnomah Typographical Union, No. 58, over wage and hour difficulties.

The five-day strike, starting Jan. 15, was the first in daily-newspaper history of Portland and left the city without major publications for four days. In that period, before the strikers voted to accept publishers' proposals and bring the dispute to a close, four lumber mills were operating again and 1485 men were back on jobs.

Plans also were completed for opening, within the week, of still a fifth mill of the seven major plants shut down by the jurisdictional dispute in August. Tentatively considering opening were the other two mills—Eastern & Western, 450 employees, and Portland Lumber Mills, 185 employees.

Clark & Wilson, Inman-Poulsen, West Oregon, B. J. Johnson Lumber Company and Jones Lumber Company complete the "big seven" that had 2574 workmen on the pay rolls when the inter-union dispute opened in August.

No contracts were involved in the "back-to-work" movement on the lumber front as the men returned to long-idle jobs under no changes in hours and wages.

Each plant posted operating rules although no signed agreements were in effect. Differences as to working rules will be arbitrated while the mills are in production.

"We did not make a deal with either union," Carl Kinney, general manager of Clark & Wilson stated. "The National Labor Relations Board awarded the C. I. O. jurisdiction in the Portland sawmills. We are not questioning this decision."

The newspaper strike ended its short tenure when union members voted 212 to 70 to accept a new, one-year contract. The agreement met the principal objects of both sides.

As the four-day lack of newspapers grew, so did the troubles of merchants and amusement center operators. Major stores reported sales drop offs, the Portland Traction company recorded a 20 per cent drop in transportation sales on buses and street cars and motion picture theaters showed decided drops in patronage.

Air Service Shows Growth at Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29—International air service at Miami is showing a decided growth this season. An all-time record for one day's volume of air travel was set recently when 196 passengers arrived by Eastern Air Line from the north and Pan American Airways from the south. With the number departing the total of air travel for the day was 361, a rate of 11,000 a month. Both air systems have inaugurated double sections.

Trade carried on between the Americas at 150 miles an hour by Clipper planes totaled 2,900 shipments northbound, and 3,600 southbound during the past 30 days. The bulk of these shipments was cleared through Pan American's international airport at Miami. International air express business out of this port recorded an increase of 39 per cent over a year ago.

Total shipments which took the air southbound from Miami on the Clipper planes during the year weighed 239,360 pounds, or approximately 120 tons. This weight volume is nearly equal to the total carried by the Clippers during the two previous years. These fast international air shipments include a wide range of articles ranging from false teeth and optical goods to radio and automobile parts, heavy pieces of machinery and thousands of baby chicks from Florida hatcheries.

Miami has now become a port of clearance for shipments by air between Bermuda and Brazil. By Clipper ship a pound package was whisked from Bermuda to Baltimore; then by Eastern Air lines to Miami, and again by Pan American down to Rio and Santos where the package was consigned to the commanding officer of the English steamer Erater. It contained electrical equipment.

NLRB Inquiry Debated After Burke's Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska brought his preliminary attack on the National Labor Relations Board to a close yesterday, and the Senate subcommittee debated whether to hear a reply from Board officials and whether to hold a general investigation.

Mr. Burke charged the NLRB with "several attempts to violate the right of freedom of speech and freedom of press."

Three of the four-man subcommittee, George Norris (Prog.) of Nebraska, Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia and Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, seemed definitely hostile to the Burke argument, and frequently interrupted to insert counter-arguments, or clippings defending the Board. The fourth and only Republican member, Warren R. Austin of Vermont, treated the Burke presentation sympathetically.

"These examples," said Senator Burke, at one point, "show plainly an attempt to harass those who have had the temerity to criticize actions of the Board."

He cited the cases of Harry T. O'Brien, Editor of the St. Marys, Pa., Daily Press, and Huntley W. Barclay, Editor of Mill & Factory, a trade magazine, both of whom were ordered to produce records at NLRB hearings.

Mr. Neely introduced portions of a speech by Mr. Associate Justice Reed on Jackson Day defending the NLRB for fairness and impartiality just after Mr. Burke had denounced its alleged one-sidedness.

Meanwhile Charlton Ogburn, General Counsel of the A. F. of L., wrote Senator Burke protesting any investigation of the Board.

FOR YOUR WIFE

CANTON PAJAMA SUIT

Special Introductory Price!

$2.95 Post Paid

(Sells regularly for $5)

These lovely new Oriental Jinken Satin Pajama Suits are the smartest of garments—for lounging, sleeping, etc.—make ideal birthday gifts. Come in rich Black Satin with trim in Chinese Red. Also Red with White; Royal Blue Satin with Gold trim; Green with Gold. All hand-embroidered in silk floral designs. Belt to match. State size.

福壽祥

SEND NO MONEY

Shipped C.O.D. or send check, stamps, or money order on my money-back guarantee.

DOROTHY BOYD ART STUDIO
220 Commercial St., San Francisco, Calif.
Write for catalog Oriental Articles from $2 to $50

"Firsts"
ARE A HABIT
WITH
Franklin Simon's

. . . the first Specialty Shop in the country.

. . . the first Fifth Avenue store to break ground above 34th Street.

. . . the first to introduce silk underwear.

. . . the first to extend Fifth Avenue across the country by mail order advertsing.

. . . the first Fifth Avenue store to stay open Thursday nights 'til 9 for the convenience of New York's busy-by-day executives.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET
NEW YORK

SEE EUROPE in 1938
CONDUCTED TOURS
SCANDINAVIA, BRITISH ISLES AND THE CONTINENT
LIMITED MEMBERSHIP
EXPERIENCED DIRECTORS
INDEPENDENT TRIPS
Arranged to Suit You
By Private Car, Train, or Motor Coach
Write for Complete Information
WALTER H. WOODS CO.
80 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON, MASS

BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's Library Pocket size.

Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00
Crayon marking set 25 cents

THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 134, Yonkers, N. Y.

Track Fans to Crowd Into Boston Garden Tonight Hoping to See Record Feats

Record Entry List Ready For Prout Program

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that many of the athletes in the running events will be on the boards for the first time this winter, records are almost certain to fall in tonight's seventeenth annual Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden. The record entry list of more than 350 competitors, jammed with National and New England timber stars, promises one of the greatest indoor shows in Hub history. The Garden will probably be sold out hours before the opening event at 7:30 o'clock.

The Curley Hile holds the center spotlight. Three of the world's leading distance runners, Glenn Cunningham, Gene Venzke and Archie San Romani—all evenly matched indoors—threaten the Boston record of 4m. 11.9s., established in last year's Prout meet by Cunningham. The former Kansas flyer and his rivals may approach the world standard of 4m. 8.4s.

Lash May Run Mile

As starting time drew near, there still existed a possibility that Don Lash would join the one-mile field. If he does, a local record is almost a certainty. The former Indiana ace may eventually decide, however, to concentrate on the Larirvee two-mile.

A majority of the athletes rested yesterday in the vicinity of the Boston Garden, but at least three limbered up at Harvard's heated Briggs cage in Cambridge.

Ray Sears, the diminutive Indianapolis veteran, was first to appear, decked in a sky-blue Butler outfit. After several turns around the dirt square, Sears was joined by Floyd Lochner of Oklahoma, and the pair climbed to the balcony board track. Jaako Mikkola, the popular Harvard varsity coach, silently studied the easy strides of the great two-milers. "Wish I could put Harvard uniforms on them," smiled Jaako, as the slender pair pounded the upstairs timbers.

Sam Allen, another Oklahoman, who will battle Spec Towns and Johnny Donovan in the hurdles, also took a light workout in Briggs cage.

List of Events

The opening event on the program this evening will be the trials and semi-finals in the 45-yard hurdles. Similar heats in the 50-yard dash follow. Then comes an intercollegiate varsity two-mile relay between Manhattan, Bates, Yale, New York University and Boston College, which should be one of the best races of the night.

At approximately 8:30 o'clock the 45-yard high hurdles finals go on, and then the 50-yard dash finals. Trials in the 300-yard run come before the Prout 600, and finals follow immediately after. Another relay event, featuring Holy Cross, Massachusetts Tech., Rhode Island State, Tufts and New Hampshire, precedes the Larrivee two-mile race.

Shortly after 10:00 o'clock the Bishop Cheverus 1000 moves to the center of the Garden stage, to be followed by another series of relay races. Then comes the one-mile headliner. The program closes with another relay and the running high jump.

'The Board Track Is Up There, Boys'

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Floyd Lochner, Oklahoma Distance Ace; Jaako Mikkola, Harvard Varsity Track Coach, and Diminutive Ray Sears of Indianapolis

Lochner and Sears, Rivals in Tonight's Larrivee Two-Mile Event on the Boston Garden Prout Memorial Games Program, Limbered Up Yesterday in Harvard's Briggs Cage. As the Garden Races Are on Boards, the Two Visiting Stars Used the Timber Track at Briggs, Which Is Built Around the Inside of the Cage as a Balcony. Mikkola Was an Interested Spectator

Yale Boxers Win

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 29 (AP)—Yale University boxers last night won eight of the nine bouts of their international boxing show with Queen's University. Two of Yale's victories came when Queen's men defaulted.

Cubs Streamlined In New Uniforms

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 29

The Chicago Cubs are going streamlined.

While the color scheme of their uniforms for 1938 will remain essentially the same, the cut of what the well-dressed baseball player will wear may undergo some drastic changes. The shirts, according to Manager Charlie Grimm's ideas, will be form fitting, with side seams sewed in concave fashion, while the sleeves will be of raglan type to permit more freedom in the shoulders.

Manager Grimm, however, admits he may have some trouble lowering the wind-resistance of 220 - pound Catcher "Gabby" Hartnett.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The English, or distance, tradition of intercollegiate rowing repelled another assault on the part of the sprint adherents of the sport, when the stewards 7th Intercollegiate Rowing Association, which has charge of the regatta at Poughkeepsie, decided to retain the four-mile distance for the varsity race next June.

The tradition comes to the United States direct from the classic regatta of Oxford and Cambridge, from Putney to Mortlake, the oldest regatta of them all. This, in turn was followed by Harvard and Yale when they instituted their series, and naturally the others followed in turn. Then, and for many years thereafter, the whole aim of the rowing season centered on these regattas, and the tradition became natural. The Pacific Coast crews, when they began their series, also adopted the distance, while the shorter distances were relegated to graduates, or athletic organizations, as at Henley, and the various regattas of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, at Lake Quinsigamond, the Schuylkill, or elsewhere.

But, following the war, instead of possibly one or two informal races at short distances between college crews for practice in preparation for the big event, the colleges began to develop a regular series of sprint regattas, running almost every week end, from early April dates. Princeton, a non-member of the Association, was largely responsible for the change, with the donation to it by Andrew Carnegie of the artificial lake adjoining its campus, and the adoption by its athletic authorities of the policy of prohibiting its crews from participating in four-mile races.

Hold Shorter Races

The Schuylkill Navy, as the clubs which cluster along the broad reach of that river just above Philadelphia called themselves, also adopted the policy, and gradually nearly every one of the colleges maintaining crews began to take part in the shorter races, instead of confining their efforts to practice for the big races.

Then other institutions of learning, with convenient stretches of water, of a couple of miles or so, began to find the new method of sprint-races possible for them also. Marietta, on the Ohio, Rutgers, on the Raritan, and Manhattan, utilizing the Harlem, began to have crews, and it seemed likely that these would gradually supersede the longer races entirely. In fact, one year the Poughkeepsie regatta was not held at all.

Then the agitation began to shorten the distance of the varsity races. Yale and Harvard rejected it utterly, true to their traditions. But there began to be a strong group, even among the members of the I. R. A., which figured that the varsity race would be less of a strain on their oarsmen if it was reduced to three miles, yet were unwilling to take any drastic steps. But finally, for the first time in the history of the regatta, an actual member of the Association, the University of Pennsylvania, withdrew its varsity crew from the regatta last year, on the alleged ground that the race was too long, though it was felt at the time that other considerations also played a part in the action.

Coaches Favor Reduction

Then another attack developed, when the rowing coaches themselves, at their recent meeting, came out in favor of the reduction. This placed the very group that had played such a great part in the development of the race, in support of the sprinters.

But now, for another year at least, the conservatives have had their way, and have definitely stood by their traditions.

It was also stated that the difficulties of the Pennsylvania oarsmen, which included lack of suitable course for distance rowing on the Schuylkill, has been met by a shift to the Flat Rock Dam course of 4½ miles, higher up the river, which will be done next year, with the Blackwell Cup regatta, one of the important sprint events shifted to that course this coming spring. This, it is expected, will bring the Pennsylvania crews back to Poughkeepsie next year at least.

Another proposal to shift the Poughkeepsie course back a mile was also rejected, on account of obstructions at that point to the visibility of the finish, due to sheds, ferry houses, etc., and that it would involve a turn in the four-mile course to go back a mile above Krum Elbow, the present starting point.

Subject to slight revisions due to tidal conditions, the date was fixed for Monday, June 27, with the first race scheduled for quarter before three, eastern standard time, and the two others following each an hour later. Invitations to participate were issued as usual to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton, Wisconsin, California and Washington to participate, in addition to the members of the Association, Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse, Pennsylvania and the United States Naval Academy.

Four-Mile Race Continues

More Dogs Admitted

The Westminster Kennel Club was compelled to stretch its ultimatum as to the number of dogs allowed to be benched for its show at Madison Square Garden next month, when a deluge of late entries reached its office on the date fixed for closing, so that 3088 dogs, instead of the stipulated 3,000, were admitted. Even with this concession, several hundred more were forced out of the competition.

While small dogs lead the breeds entered in numbers, an unusual number of large dogs, such as Great Danes, boxers and standard poodles have entered, making larger benches necessary for them, and jamming the space allotted in the basement of the Garden.

Eight breeds are represented by at least one hundred dogs. The cocker spaniels, though less than last year, top the list with 174, followed by the dachshund with 156, the Boston Terriers with 124, the wire-haired fox terriers with the same number, the Scottish terriers with 116, Great Danes with 105, boxers, 103, and English setters with 100. This sets a new record for boxers, justifying the importation of the famous German judge, Philip Stockheim, from Flieskirchen. Another record was made in the number of poodles, almost doubling the entry over last year, with 88 instead of 50. Their success in the obedience test last year has greatly increased their popularity.

German College Ski Riders Reach New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Eight expert ski riders from German colleges, each of them a titleholder of some sort, arrived on the Liner New York last night and started immediately for a long tour of the ski centers of the United States and Canada. They are slated to try the Thunderbolt Trail at Mount Greylock, Mass., today.

The Germans expect to compete in the Dartmouth Outing Club Carnival Feb. 11-12, the Bates College Carnival starting next Thursday, and the Quebec Kandahar March 6.

The delegation includes Xavier Kraisy, Kurt Riehle, Franz Machler, Walter Ringer, Ulli Beutter, Richard May, Siegfried List, and Franz Diehnel as well as Karl Ringer, the team captain who has been in the United States for two months.

Anne Page Wins Again

CEDARHURST, N. Y., Jan. 28 (AP)—Anne Page, of Philadelphia, added the New York State women's squash racquet championship to her national title yesterday as she bested Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., metropolitan champion, 15—10, 15—16, 15—10, 13—16, 15—7, in the final match of the state tournament.

Mrs. John Bierwith and Mrs. William Adams, Rockaway Hunting Club, won the national doubles championships, defeating Mrs. Lamme and Mrs. Alfred W. Paine, New York, 15—11, 8—15, 15—8, 10—15, 15—11.

To Protect Players

More than 25,000 semi-pro clubs will be members of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress during 1938. Their players will be protected from jumping to other clubs without release under national system of contracts.

Greenberg, York Will Rival Homer Twins of Yankees

DETROIT, Jan. 29 (AP)—Mickey Cochrane is not predicting an American League pennant for his Detroit Tigers, but he expects to show the circuit this season a pair of home run twins that will improve on the Lou Gehrig-Joe Di Maggio performance.

That would be a flock of home runs. Di Maggio led the American League last season with 46 and Gehrig had 37.

Hank Greenberg, towering first baseman, and Rudy York, rookie catcher, are the Cochrane hopes. Greenberg hit 40 homers in 1937 and York was good for 35.

Cochrane bases his theory on three points. They are:

Greenberg's competitive spirit will spur him to greater efforts with York in the lineup regularly.

York, now the regular catcher, will play in more games. Last season York appeared in 104 contests, but in many cases he batted only once, appearing as a pinch hitter.

New Detroit stands in left field will cut down the wind that formerly hampered right-handed hitters.

Cochrane said he will leave Monday for Florida to prepare for the training season. The Detroit manager said the club had heard nothing from Lynwood Rowe, whose arm failed him after two sensational seasons on the mound. The big right-hander is unsigned and remains on the voluntarily retired list, but the Tiger management expects him to report at Lakewood, Fla., and show what he can do.

If Rowe's arm comes back, President Walter O. Briggs of the Tigers will be ready to talk contract and Cochrane will have the best pitching staff since the club's championship days.

Tommy Bridges, Vernon Kennedy, Elden Auker, Cletus Poffenberger and George Gill, with Rowe, probably would do very nicely, Cochrane argues, but he said he would not count on Rowe for some time.

Czechoslovakian Team Keeps Women's Doubles

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Czechoslovakian team of V. Depetrisova and V. Votruecova retained its world women's doubles table tennis championship yesterday as United States players met with a series of reverses that erased all but a few from the international competition.

The Czechoslovakian pair topped Hungary's D. Berigi and I. Ferenczy, 25-23, 21-13, 18-21, 21-18 with little difficulty to repeat in the women's doubles.

As the tournament reached final round stages in most divisions of play, only the American men's team and the men's doubles combination of Jimmy McClure of Indianapolis and Sol Schiff of New York, remained in the running for titles.

In the women's singles, the last American hope, Betty Henry of South Bend, Ind., dropped a 21-11, 21-3, 21-12 decision to Miss Depetrisova of the Czechoslovakian doubles championship combination in the semi-finals, and was eliminated. In the men's singles, Schiff, the lone U. S. survivor, also lost out in the semi-finals, going down 21-16, 22-20, 21-19 before T. Hazi of Hungary.

Fighting an up-hill battle to retain the Swaythling Trophy, emblematic of world men's team supremacy, the American squad downed England 5-1 in the second of a series of play-off matches. The victory qualified the Americans to meet the Australian team for the right to face Hungary's unbeaten squad for the title. The Austrians already have defeated the U. S. players once.

Budge Bests Bromwich In Australian Singles

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 29 (AP)—Don Budge, American and Wimbledon tennis champion, today defeated Jack Bromwich, young Australian Davis Cup player, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1, to win the Australian singles title.

The lanky Californian, twice beaten during his matches in Australia by Bromwich, won with ease. His fluent stroking and accuracy rattled the Australian youngster, who failed to display the brilliancy which enabled him to put the German ace, Baron Gottfried von Cramm, out of the running in the semi-finals.

Bromwich's service, always one of his weaknesses, was extremely feeble and he held his service only six times. Budge, never on the defensive, tried without success, however, to storm the net in the early stage of the match. Bromwich passed him quickly, with accurate placements and thereafter Budge reverted to his relentless volleying from the baseline and kept his drives out of reach of the Australian.

Dorothy May Bundy of California won the women's singles final, beating Miss Stevenson of Australia, 6-3, 6-2.

Gene Mako and Dorothy Workman of California lost their mixed doubles semifinal match to Long and Nancy Wynne of Australia, 2-6, 3-6.

Hines Shatters Par

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 29 (AP)—Jimmy Hines, his clubs beating a par shattering answer to a difficult golfing test, posted a 67 to lead the field yesterday in the opening round of the $5,000 Oakland 72-hole open tournament. The tall, blond shotmaster from Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., who has definitely arrived at the peak of his game since the winter tournament swing got under way, hit the short but trying Sequoyah course for a 32 on the outgoing nine and finished with a 35 to set the pace for nearly 200 starters. Par for the layout is 35-35—70.

Mungo Signs Dodger Contract

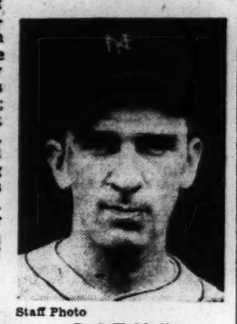
NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Van Mungo, tempermental right-handed pitching ace, yesterday signed his contract with the Brooklyn Dodgers. One of baseball's most stubborn holdouts in the past, Mungo was easy for Larry MacPhail, new executive vice-president of the National League club.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

On the Dotted Line

With the members of the 16 clubs in the two major baseball leagues due to start out for their spring training camps in about three weeks, the annual reports and rumors of holdouts are coming to the attention of the public. This year, as in past seasons, there appear to be quite a number of players who think, or say they think, that they are worth much more to their clubs than the owners are willing to offer them for their services. With a greater or less degree of indignation, they are notifying the newspaper men that they have either written their clubs letters in which they enclose the proffered contracts and say that they must be greatly improved upon if the clubs are to have their valuable services for 1938; notified the public, through the press, that they have torn up the contracts sent them, or else just said that they will wait until another contract is sent them before doing anything. No doubt some of these players are sincere in their actions and words, really believing that they will get a better offer if they hold out, but in more than one case we suspect that the question of publicity enters into the situation.



Staff Photo
Carl Hubbell

Champions Are Hardest

It is, of course, only natural that members of the two championship teams are the ones who are generally the hardest to sign. Having won either one or two pennants for their owners and, as a result, increased the money taken in at the gate by thousands of dollars, the players look for a larger share of those added profits to be reflected in their next year's contract. As a rule, the deserving ones get it. But there are some, often less deserving, who want their cut as well, and these are the hard ones to handle. Trying to figure out just how much players like Ruth, Gehrig, Dizzy Dean, Carl Hubbell, Jo Di Maggio, and Joe Medwick are worth in these days of big contracts is indeed a problem, and it is not surprising that such players should differ with the owners. The signing of Di Maggio is undoubtedly going to be the big question with the Yankees this year, and yet we are willing to predict that this great player will come to terms with Colonel Ruppert in plenty of time to take his place in the outfield before the 1938 season opens. And when it comes to the Giants, there should be little trouble. It is interesting to note that Hubbell, the League's winning pitcher for 1937, has already sent in his contract without a single question, which goes to show that it is quite possible for a club owner to write a contract which will prove to be satisfactory to a player, even though he be entitled to one of the top salaries of the game.

An Impressive Record

One of the most impressive records in college sports which has come to our attention in some time is the one that the University of California has compiled in its series of basketball games against Stanford University. This series was started in 1912, and since then 26 have been played, not counting the one which is being played this year. And of these California has won 22 to 3 for Stanford, the other one having been tied. Stanford's victories were in 1920, 1921 and 1937, the tie having come in 1936. Of the 73 games played, California has won 57 to 16 for the Indians. And the Golden Bears have started right in to make it 23 victorious seasons by taking this year's, as the result of the first game was a 47-to-44 victory for California, even with the great Hank Luisetti in the Cardinal lineup.

Sporting Around the Hub

Grove Visits Fenway Park

Bob "Lefty" Grove paid a surprise visit to Fenway Park yesterday. Was in Washington attending a minors' convention and will sit in on the New York baseball writers' dinner tomorrow evening. "Just a sociable visit," explained Lefty. He has not signed his 1938 Red Sox contract, but will probably talk with Tom Yawkey in New York.

Although this baseball business is an old story with Grove, he actually seemed enthusiastic at the thought of Joe Vosmik in the Red Sox outfield. "He'll drive in plenty of runs for us," smiled the lanky Maryland pitcher, who many times in the past has absorbed the embarrassment of defeat because his team mates failed to score.

Billiard enthusiasts will make the Twentieth Century rooms their headquarters next week, when Jake Schaefer of Chicago defends his world 18.2 balkline title against the challenge of San Francisco's Welker Cochran. The match is scheduled for 3600 points.

According to reports from New York, Schaefer is now displaying greater skill with the cue than ever before, and will be favored to retain his crown. It is suggested that the Chicago veteran will smash his own world high-run record of 432, which has stood since 1925. The match starts Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and will continue in 300-point blocks each afternoon and evening for six days.

Incidentally, a special raised seating arrangement is being constructed at the Twentieth Century Club, and all locations will be reserved.

Some time before Wednesday, opening night, the Boston Garden will unquestionably present the "sold out" sign in regard to Sonja Henie's Hollywood Ice Revue. At no other time in the history of figure skating in this section, has there been such a demand for tickets as there now is to see the beautiful and talented motion picture star.

Absolute "tops" in her profession, the 110-pound Norwegian girl has skated to capacity crowds through her entire tour with the Hollywood Revue. Her magnetic personality and brilliantly perfect performances on the blades, make Sonja one of the leading individual attractions in the history of sports.

Speaking of sellouts, the second annual dinner of the Boston chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America, will enjoy a capacity gathering at the Parker House next Wednesday evening. Leading baseball, civic and entertainment headliners are featured on the lengthy program. Another showing of the American League's latest promotion motion picture will fill part of the bill.

The Bruins plunge into another hard road trip this week end, meeting Maroons in Montreal tonight and Red Wings on Detroit ice tomorrow evening. They must win both games to maintain their slim lead over Rangers in the American Division of the National Hockey League.

Grant Reaches Final

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Robert Grant, 3d of New York, national amateur racquets champion, and Norbert Setzler, American open titleholder and professional at the Racquet and Tennis Club, reached the final of the invitation open tournament for the Clarence Pell Cup yesterday. Both of them staged thrilling comebacks to win their semifinal matches before one of the largest crowds to gather at the Racquet and Tennis Club in years. The former Harvard star, after trailing 9—14 in the fifth game, rallied to defeat Kenneth Chantler, Montreal professional, 15—9, 8—15, 13—16, 15—8, 17—16. Setzler staged a similar rally to whip his professional colleague, Tony Bertolotti, 15—1, 9—15, 10—15, 15—7, 15—11.

Nora McCarthy Wins

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 29 (CP)—Nora McCarthy, 14-year-old Toronto Skating Club star, won the Canadian junior women's figure-skating championship and the Howard Trophy last night in the championship meet under way at the Winnipeg Winter Club. Two other Toronto skaters, Audrey Miller of the Granite Club and Therese McCarthy, sister and club-mate of the winner, placed second and third, respectively. Jack Vigeon, also of the Toronto Skating Club, won the junior men's singles.

Boston Olympics Off to Play In Two Road Games

The Boston Olympics left Boston's North Station last night for their all-important battles with the Valleyfield Braves on Saturday evening and with the Drummondville Maroons on Sunday afternoon. Safely on board the train was big Jim Roberts.

Roberts decided at the last minute to pass up the trip to Europe with the United States team which sailed to compete in the world championship. Jim felt that his business career and loyality to his clubmates should come first. Naturally Hago Harrington, Boston mentor, was pleased with the Milton youth's decision to remain on this side of the Atlantic. The young defense man has shown signs of real promise and the locals would have been hard put to find some one to fill his shoes.

The return of Roberts to the fold means that Joe Lynch will remain on the forward line and alternate on the third line with Al Dewey. Lynch is the all-around man of the squad being able to step in either on the wing or at the points.

The Olympics will be at full strength, with the exception of the injured Jack Costello. These two games mean a lot. A win over both Valleyfield and Drummondville would clinch a playoff berth for the Harrington men as well as bolster their confidence. Playing on foreign ice is hard at best, and the Bostonians should be satisfied with an even break. Their best chance to break into the victory column will be against the Drummondville outfit, whom the locals tripped in Boston by a 7-2 score. Valleyfield, Saturday evening's foe, is considered one of the very best in Canadian ice circles. The Braves hold a 2-2 tie with Sherbrooke; the only team in the league to come close to the Red Raiders.

The men making the trip are Tom Moon, Art Smith, Junie Stubbs, Bill Splaine, Jim Roberts, Jack Harris, Paul Guibord, Junie Allen, Al Dewey, Johnnie Lax, Bob Jeremiah, Paul Rowe, Joe Lynch, Hago Harrington, and Howie McHugh.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Boston at Montreal Maroons.
Detroit at Toronto.

International-American League

Syracuse at Cleveland.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
Providence at Springfield.

American Association

St. Louis at Wichita.

Sunday

National

Canadiens at New York Americans.
New York Rangers at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

International-American

Cleveland at Syracuse.
Pittsburgh at Providence.
Springfield at New Haven.

American Association

Wichita at Kansas City.
Minneapolis at St. Paul.
Tulsa at St. Louis.
(No games scheduled last night.)

Schaefer Leads 2,500 to 1,734

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Welker Cochran, of San Francisco, challenging Jake Schaefer of Chicago for his 28.2 balkline billiards title, managed to win one of yesterday's two blocks in their 3,500-point match, but continued to fall behind the champion. Cochran won the afternoon block, but dropped the night set and now trails Schaefer 2,500 to 1,734.

Amusements

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents
TOM'W AT 3:30 JORDAN HALL Box-office 2:00 P. M.
SCHNABEL
Only Boston Concert of Famous Pianist
TUE. EVE. JORDAN HALL Last Concert
BUSCH & SERKIN
Program inc. "Kreutzer" Sonata
WED. EVE. JORDAN HALL Violin Recital
Boston Debut EUDICE SHAPIRO

BOSTON GARDEN
SONJA HENIE
With Her
Hollywood Ice Revue
Wed. Night, Feb. 2 to Feb. 6
Seats All Prices All Performances at
Macy Drug Store
232 Tremont St., cor. Stuart. Tel. HAN. 5340

Keith Memorial—Now!
Sonja HENIE Don AMECHE
happy landing
20th Century FOX
Plus BIG STAGE SHOW

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER—2ND WEEK
The HURRICANE
Dorothy Lamour—Jon Hall
Also: M-G-M'S 'Beg, Borrow or Steal'

JORDAN HALL · SUNDAY 8:15
STATE-SYMPHONY-ORCHESTRA
HARRY ELLIS DICKSON
VIOLIN SOLOIST
25¢ 40¢

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Showing Through Wednesday
Ian Hunter and Pat Paterson
"52ND STREET"
Jane Withers and Thomas Beck
"45 FATHERS"

SHUBERT OPENS MON., 9:30 P. M.
Gilbert Miller & Ashley Dukes Present T. S. Eliot's Play Seats Now
MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL
With the Original London Company
Evs. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75. MATS. Wed. & Sat., 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20

SOUTH STATION
The MARCH OF TIME Presents
"INSIDE NAZI GERMANY"
Authentic Uncensored! Sensational!
Liberty 5860
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

NEW YORK CITY

"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE.
ED WYNN
in the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs.: Bals. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 and $3.30. Orch., $2.20 and $4.40. Mail Orders Filled. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

4TH MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT! 'Deeply moving, perfectly acted.'—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Thea., West of B'way. LAc. 4-4297
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:45. Best Seats $2. Seats now for Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays.

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATER
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
LIONEL BARRYMORE—ROBERT YOUNG
in NAVY BLUE AND GOLD
with LESLIE HOWARD—JOAN BLONDELL
in STAND-IN

Where to Dine

BOSTON

SMÖRGASBORD AT THE VIKING
Continental Style of Dining
American Menu also
442 STUART STREET

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
222 Newbury Street
SUNDAY DINNER BY THE FIRESIDE—12:30-2:30
Supper served from 6-8

Today or Tomorrow—
or any day!—enjoy our delectable food, served with a nicety you will appreciate, in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel St., Brookline

Shaker Glen House
Old historical house
Built in 1804
Chicken or Steak Dinner $1.25
300 yards from junction Route 3 and Route 128, Woburn, Mass., on Route 128
For reservations call Wob. 0240

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY STREET
A Happy Start for the Evening
Exceptional Dinners
Prompt, Inviting Service
5-8 P. M.
Luncheon Afternoon Tea

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies

CONCORD, N. H.

When in Concord, N. H.
enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

READING, PENNA.

CRYSTAL Restaurant
For 26 years Reading's most famous place to eat
537-545 PENN STREET

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.

Dine Delightfully
Seiler's 1812 HOUSE
FRAMINGHAM CENTER
On the Worcester Turnpike — Route 9
Open all year

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jane Davis
145 West 55th Street
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c

Community Centers Found Developing Fast in Great Britain

Starting with municipal estates, the movement to provide for social needs is spreading even to the tenement areas.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Residents in Britain's new housing estates, which spread everywhere along arterial roads and rise as satellites to industrial towns, now look forward to a fuller and an easier existence than they have known before.

Local authorities are taking serious interest in the proper development of the social side of new estates. This year may well be marked as one of great social importance in the development of community centers in Britain.

During the last year, 12 local authorities have started schemes for community centers, it is revealed in the report of the National Council of Social Service for 1936-7.

The report sees "a cumulative awakening of interest" during the year on the part of local authorities, and states that the community center movement, originally planned only for new municipal estates, is now spreading beyond its frontiers to the tenement blocks and slums where social needs seemed to have been forgotten.

Drive 7 Years Old

"It is now over seven years since the National Council first took the initiative in forming a New Estates Community Committee to consider the problem of social development on the new housing estates which surround our large towns," the report declares. "The past 12 months have shown, more abundantly than any previous period, the fruits of the experimental work which has been carried on in different places and with various methods.

"These experiments have revealed the natural tendency for a neighborhood, even one which has been artificially and quickly created, to grow together by the formation of groups of people with like interests."

The magnitude of the problem is indicated by the fact that since 1918 more than 3,000,000 families—about 12,000,000 persons—have moved into new homes.

Development in previous years, it is stated, has been largely due to spontaneous activities of residents, who have formed drama societies, tennis clubs, and guilds. Now the local authorities are stepping in with their assistance.

Wide Assistance

Community Associations had been formed among residents in several towns and these associations have been assisted by the National Council, the Carnegie and Pilgrim Trusts, and several other local and national organizations. But it was not until 1932 that community centers, as the buildings to house the activities of community associations came to be called, became more than a mere dream.

That year, the National Council's report reminds its readers, the Watling Estate near London was provided with a center, built entirely from voluntary sources. In 1933 the Corporation of Sheffield followed suit with a center on the Sheffield Manor estate.

During the last year there has been noticed a happy "marriage" of statutory and voluntary services. In addition to the 12 local authorities which have started schemes, 20 others have approved plans. These range, the report adds, from a small center in Oxted, Surrey, to the Glasgow Corporation's scheme for a center costing £80,000 and including a public library and swimming pool.

Indication of Progress

"Another indication of the progress achieved in the past year," the report points out, "has been afforded by the eighth annual New Estates Conference. This year the National Council welcomed representatives from 45 community associations, 26 national and local voluntary agencies, and no less than 60 local authorities."

The conference in the previous year saw only six local authorities.

The National Council states that another feature of recent developments which has appeared specially gratifying has been the extended help received from government departments. The Minister of Health has shown his personal interest in community centers, the Board of Education is in constant touch with the officers of the New Estates Community Committee and the National Council, and there has been considerable co-operation with the Commissioner for Special Areas.

© Newsphotos Press Agency; © B. B. C.; Aerofilms, Ltd.

Social Needs Recognized in the Spread of British Housing

Upper Left—An Amateur Film Society Tries a Dominoes Game as a Subject. Upper Right—Whiling Away the Evening Hours in a Community Library. Center—The Social Hub of a Growing Township. Lower—To Such Areas as This, Growing Suddenly From Nothing, the Community Center Brings Social Life

Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

island of Mindanao, where most of the Japanese in the islands reside.

The entire deposit has been reserved by the Philippine Government, and surveys show it to contain approximately 500,000,000 tons of ore of satisfactory content, only part of which could be moved at present, because of terrain difficulties.

Silver is an extensive by-product of the gold industry; low-grade copper ore in considerable quantity exists in Luzon and in other islands. Manganese ore of the "float" type exists in the islands with reserves of 100,000 tons.

Deposits of coal have been located.

Petroleum Activity

As to petroleum, there recently has been marked activity in prospecting and leasing of oil lands. Petroleum has been pumped in slight quantities in the islands for centuries, but no major wells have been brought into production. Reports of extensive oil lands are often heard.

A cabled dispatch referring to prospecting by Standard Oil interests is an indication the subject may spring to the forefront at any time.

All of these minerals are of extremely great value in the Far East. Japan has plenty of coal available, but lacks iron and petroleum. Gold is always a desired product, particularly to use in foreign exchange to obtain vitally needed articles. Chromite ore and manganese are two essential war-materials. Few of these minerals are known to exist in great abundance elsewhere along the Western Pacific. All of them would be especially valuable to Japan, or to any government in the Far East, for that matter. Chromite is needed by every industrial nation.

So, as the Far Eastern crisis continues, and as nations take the long view, it is easy to see that the mineral riches of the Philippines constitute one of their greatest assets—and liabilities.

High Finds Nations In Conflict of Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29—Most persons have a mistaken idea of what is causing the ills of the world today, declared Stanley High, in an address before a large audience at the meeting here of the Pan American League, of which Mrs. Clark Stearns is president.

"The disturbed condition of the world is fundamentally a conflict of ideas," Mr. High said. "They are not so much the ideas that come from the mind as from the emotions. There is a need for some large area in which ideas can be sustained so that when the conflict is over people can lift up their eyes to the hills and behold their ideals intact."

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 29

President:

Asked Congress for $800,000,000 for a long-time naval building program with immediate start on construction of two additional dreadnaughts and two naval cruisers.

Promoted Robert H. Jackson from Assistant Attorney General to Solicitor General of the United States.

Warned industry he will resist any movement to lower prices by reducing wages.

Senate:

Rejected 51 to 37 a move to restrict filibustering on the anti-lynching bill.

Unanimously approved nomination of Stanley Reed to be Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

Seated John Milton, new Senator from New Jersey, despite labor protests.

Approved appropriation of funds for 1937 sugar act.

House:

Passed bill fixing compensation for fourth class postmasters on basis of gross receipts.

$100,000,000 Housing Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

improvements has no application to the authorization of bonds which are only credit bills. The bond issue proposed by this bill is entirely self-liquidating, and the bill is drawn with ample safeguards to assure that the issue will be self-liquidating.

"Under the proposed act, the State is to contribute its credit and supervision, the city its management and tax exemption, and the Federal Government loans and grants under existing legislation.

"By applying only to projects involving actual slum clearance, the bill is based on sound economic principles.

"Today every community and every taxpayer is paying a heavy, though hidden, tax subsidy to the slum areas and the need of the community to construct new municipal facilities in undeveloped areas to which people move as slum conditions expand.

"In terms of dollars returned to taxpayers, there is no more intelligent municipal investment than the reclamation of the blighted areas in our municipalities."

Gist of the Bill

The Moffat Bill, reduced to essentials, proposes that, subject to a referendum, the state may borrow up to $100,000,000 to be used exclusively for loans for slum-clearing and low-rent housing. These loans would be made to municipal housing authorities by the State Housing Board and would be secured by a mortgage of each low-rent housing project financed by the State. Interest and amortization charges must, in every case, be sufficient to repay the State in full within 50 years and at the same time meet the debt service requirements of the State on the bond issue "if and when needed."

The bill was drafted by Mr. Moffat and Harold Riegelman, New York City Lawyer and housing expert, following conferences with Stanley Isaacs, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and some of the nation's foremost housing experts, including those of the Federal Government.

The measure has strong non-partisan support from New York City groups, financial institutions and insurance companies. Among these sponsors are Miss Lillian D. Wald, Charles C. Burlingham, Edward Corsi, Miss Helen Hall, Miss Henrietta Additon, Miss Elsie M. Bond, the Rev. Robert W. Searle, and Dr. Louis I. Dublin.

Wives Are Going 'Up in the Air'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—"Husbands, if your wife says you can't fly, bring her along free and we'll convince her flying is safe," three trans-continental operators said in effect.

United States Air Lines and American Airlines offer to fly any wife free whose husband buys a one-way or round-trip fare between New York and Chicago during the next month. Transcontinental and Western Air made the offer on its entire coast-to-coast system. Results of a similar offer made by United between San Francisco and Los Angeles were so satisfactory several weeks ago the company decided to try it again, over its most heavily traveled route.

To wives, Harold Crary, Vice-President in charge of traffic for United, said, "If you are a wife who puts her foot down on flying, we're very anxious to change your mind."

United also offered to bring along free mothers with babies under two years of age. With advance notice, the company promises that baby food would be set aboard the plane to be served by stewardesses.

Sugar Benefit Bill To Pay $39,940,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Congress sent to the White House yesterday a bill appropriating $39,940,000 for sugar benefit payments on the 1937 crop. The payments will be made to cane and beet growers governed by the Sugar Control Act.

Final congressional action came with adoption by both Senate and House of a conference report adjusting differences between separate bills passed by the two chambers.

Federal Theater Praised as Aid To Commercial Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Continuation of Federal patronage for the theater, to biuld a wide national interest in the drama, thus bringing to masses of the American population a form of education which would not otherwise be available to them, is being urged here by Burgess Meredith, acting president of Actors' Equity Association, and chairman of the advisory board of the Federal Theater Project.

"New ideas, new forms and new talent brought to the fore by the theater program of the Works Progress Administration justify its perpetuation as a vital force reaching millions of people," Mr. Meredith told members of the Town Hall at their mid-season meeting at the Astor Hotel here yesterday.

Technique developed by the "Living Newspaper," for example, had given dramatists hope of a new approach to the masses, to whom the arts as a rule are not available, Mr. Meredith said.

"When these new forms are infused into the commercial theater, they are like drafts of fresh air in a crowded room," he declared.

The international character of art was emphasized at the same meeting by Dame Sybil Thorndike, the English actress who has been appearing on Broadway.

"If the politicians," said Dame Sybil, "would shut up shop for a little while and hand control of things over to the artists, we would have a peaceful world. There are no racial or national barriers in art. Artists are the only people who enjoy each other's differences."

Dame Sybil complained of the modern tendency toward standardization, seeing in it an absence of human kindness, vigor and joy. Each nation and each race, in her view, have some peculiar gift for all other peoples. She chided politicians for objecting to differences in peoples, and she claimed for artists the praise of having "the fundamental qualities of imagination, understanding and intense love of the human race."

Two New Bridges At Niagara Falls?

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—Plans for two new spans over the Niagara River gorge were being considered by engineers today as the ice mass which tore down the famed "Honeymoon Bridge" Thursday moved relentlessly onward to Lake Ontario.

Simultaneously with the announcement by International Railway Company officials that the fallen bridge, owned by the company, would be replaced, came word that Ontario Province and New York State were considering construction of another span 1,000 feet downstream.

As the shattered Honeymoon span lay sprawled over the ice mass that had caused its destruction, experts studied devices by which the steelwork might be salvaged. The wreck contains an estimated 2,600 tons of steel, with an approximate value of $31,000 as scrap.

Jobless in U. S. Up by 3,000,000 Since September

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Unemployment rose 1,300,000 between November and December, bringing the total number of jobless in the United States to 8,998,000, according to estimates by the National Industrial Conference Board today. Since September, the total of unemployed has increased by approximately 3,000,000 persons, according to the Board.

"The greatest declines in employment in recent months were noted in manufacturing, transportation, construction, and agriculture," the report continued. "Between September and December, employment in manufacturing declined by 1,278,000 workers; in transportation, by 134,000; in construction, by 152,000; in agriculture, by 1,470,000. Employment in trade, distribution, and finance showed an increase of 407,000 in this period."

The Board's estimate of total unemployment takes into account the increase in total population and consequent increase in the labor forces of the nation. It estimates that since 1929 a total of 5,002,000 workers have been added to the labor force. The total of employed workers is held to be 44,292,000 at the levels of December.

An increase of nearly 100,000 in the number of workers attached to the Government emergency labor force, represented by the Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps, was shown during the November-December period.

Voters

(Continued from Page 1)

firmation, for it is publicly recognized that the merit system should be extended to include even more important administrative positions than at present. The President expressed this need in his message to Congress, transmitting the report of his committee on administrative management, which recommended that the merit system be extended 'upward, outward and downward.'

Difference in Posts

"It must be borne in mind that there is an essential difference between important administrative posts and policy-determining positions such as Cabinet posts. The League supports the principle that purely policy-determining positions should be filled by the party in power. Important administrative positions, concerned not with the determination of broad policy, but with the intricate detail of carrying out policy already determined by politically responsible heads of the Government should be filled only by technically qualified persons and if possible by those with experience in the governmental field.

"The best way to secure such competent administrators is by steady promotion within government service. If, on the contrary, all lucrative positions and those carrying prestige and opportunity for exercising individual initiative are closed to the civil servant, incentive for more than ordinary work will be removed and the civil service as a career be destroyed.

Negation of Merit Plan

"The National League of Women Voters points out that 'Senate confirmation' in practice is the very negation of a non-political merit system, for in most instances such confirmation means that the person to be confirmed must be politically acceptable to the Senators from the State where he happens to reside. Thus an element of partisanship inevitably enters into the selection. Those who believe in the principle that partisanship should not influence the selection of public servants, except those in policy-determining positions, must deplore any tendency in the Senate to assume the duty of selecting appointees for an increasing number of major positions. In so doing it undertakes a function which it is not by its nature constituted to perform.

"The League of Women Voters, therefore, wishes to express to the Senate its hope that the McKellar amendment when it is proposed during consideration of H. R. 8837 will be defeated by an overwhelming vote."

Steel Office Work Put on 5 Days

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation will place all white collar workers in the parent and subsidiary companies on a five-day week, effective Feb. 1, resulting in salary reductions of approximately 9 per cent.

The "share the work" plan, placed in effect on the eve of contract renewal negotiations with the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee, will extend from Chairman of the Board Myron C. Taylor down to office boys. The Corporation's office workers are now on a five and one-half day week.

No official announcement was made, but a high authority of the Corporation estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 workers would be affected. Several other steel corporations already have made corresponding reductions in the hours of office personnel.

Mill workers have been going on a less than five-day week, in a "share-the-work" plan, during the fecession. Their conditions of labor are covered by the contract signed with the John L. Lewis union almost a year ago, the first time "Big Steel" recognized an outside union.

Conferences looking toward renewal of these contracts, which expire throughout the industry on Feb. 28, were held in New York last month, and Steel Labor, the S. W. O. C. magazine, predicted that they would be renewed. Conferences are scheduled to open here Feb. 7.

Since that time, however, Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel of Delaware, the organization's new management corporation, testified before a Senatorial investigating committee that if steel prices were reduced, wages would have to be cut also.

The corporation spokesman said that the "share the work" plan was "unquestionably" the result of the "relapse" in business and that it was ordered to avoid the laying off of white collar workers.

Meantime at Wheeling, W. Va., the Wheeling Steel Corporation called 1200 men back to work at its Benwood, W. Va., plant, effective next Tuesday. The mill had been idle since Dec. 7. This makes a total of 2700 men recalled by the Wheeling Corporation in the past two weeks.

Hosiery Workers Protest Boycott on Japanese Silk

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—About 300 hosiery workers from Philadelphia marched in what they called a "save-our-jobs" parade today.

The marchers, almost all girls, are members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, C. I. O. The unit arranged the parade in co-operation with the Joint Silk Industry Council in opposition to the boycott of Japanese silk.

Third Reich Assesses Its First Five Years

(Continued from Page 1)

an orthodox way. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that up to the present a vigorous national leadership has overcome many things which appeared as obstacles to orthodox economy.

Financial Obstacles Surmounted

The standard of living among the workers has not improved in the past five years in the sense that their earnings per hour have increased, but they have been continuously working, without any strikes, and many of the workers (especially in the heavy industries) have had much overtime. Real wages—because of the heavy "voluntary contributions" and the deterioration in the quality of goods—have dropped, not risen, but, on the other hand, while wages have not increased, neither have prices in such a way that the worker has noticed them immediately.

Shirts may be cut two inches shorter to economize cloth, gloves may wear out sooner, bread may be darker in color, butter more tightly rationed, and linen and sausage ordered "not to be boiled," and complaints may be made regarding the soap derived from coal, but these things are borne—especially when people are warned that grumblers are "spiritual brothers of our Jewish opponents."

The fears of a German financial collapse and of inflation, which existed a few years ago are not heard today. It is felt, even by Germans opposed to the present régime that such a catastrophe can be, and is being avoided.

Production of Substitutes

Meanwhile, Germany continues spending untold millions of marks upon seeking to make this country economically independent of the rest of the world. How much has actually been accomplished in the way of making satisfactory substitutes—Ersatz—remains to be proved, for there is a great difference between producing the sample and later the required quantities of the goods at an economic price.

Socially and educationally, developments are proceeding as the National Socialists desire. That intensification of National Socialist training and organization of which Herr Hitler talked in his New Year Message to the Party is proceeding apace, as is shown by the establishment of the "Ordensburgen," and by the new Adolf Hitler Schools for future leaders, now being built. Racial ideas based upon "blood and soil" continue to be advocated, and the position of the Jew has certainly not improved as is shown by the recent exclusion of more Jewish doctors from the health insurance services.

Totalitarianism has triumphed throughout public and private life in all spheres but one. The exception is organized religion. The position in the German Protestant Church is today as chaotic as it was in 1933. The attempt to coerce a large section of that Church has lamentably failed.

Church Situation Still Chaotic

Today, with the Rev. Martin Niemöller in Moabite Prison since June last and many other pastors still awaiting trial, the Third Reich is in this respect in one of those interim periods which may last months or be abruptly broken by state action, but which carries no indication of genuine compromise from either side.

As to the Roman Catholic Church, it continues its protests, momentarily unavailing, against the secular education of its youth. Both a section of the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Church also fight against the ideas promulgated by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg—but he continues as cultural adviser of the National Socialist youth and only last September received the German equivalent of the "Nobel" Prize from Herr Hitler.

The German, as he looks at foreign affairs, feels that in this sphere, the past year has been a succession of triumphs. The consolidation of the Berlin-Rome axis is continuously hailed as one of the strongest pillars of peace in Europe today. The claim for the return of its colonies lost in 1919 is felt to have made steady progress in England—though, at the moment, perhaps, not quite as much as three months ago! And Italy's withdrawal from the League of Nations is seen as another blow at the hated collective system. The triumph of the anti-Comintern idea, through the adhesion of Italy, and "Soviet Russia's suicide in a blood bath" bring much satisfaction. The conviction, too, that England is now coming to appreciate more clearly "the menace of bolshevism" is regarded here as all to the good.

In Spain, the improvement in the position of Gen. Francisco Franco's forces during 1937 was welcome, though the prospects of obtaining pyrites and other ores (which was one of the earlier reasons for German support) are now not very rosy. At the moment, too, it is not clear whether Germany's support of the Italian venture in the Spanish Peninsula is going to lead to the expected result—the granting by Italy to Germany of a free hand in the Danube Basin. Italy seems by no means anxious to abandon its interests there.

In its struggle against the democracies, which finally resolves itself today into a struggle against the world financial power of the British Empire and the United States, Germany sees that events in the Far East (especially threats to British interests there) are a check upon British activity elsewhere, especially to any commitments in Central Europe. In that area, however, especially in its relations to Austria and Italy's renewed activities there, it cannot be claimed that the Third Reich in 1937 achieved all that it expected. For Austria continues today not only nominally but actually an independent state.

Entering upon its sixth year, National Socialist Germany has many conquests to its name. And though all that glitters here is not gold, still satisfaction is the keynote of the present celebrations.

Gale Topples War Memorial

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A 60-foot granite South African War memorial on the lofty Chiltern Hills in Oxfordshire was toppled over today by a freak 75-miles-an-hour gale.

S & W CAFETERIAS
WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE
Over 6 Million Meals Served Yearly

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
Announcing Our New
Zoric Garment Cleaning System
● Odorless quality cleaning
● No shrinking or fading
Call JAckson 0414

Specialty Sports Shop
the beautiful in Blouses
Rich's
ATLANTA

MODERN BUSINESS ACADEMY
Speedwriting
Pathfinder COURSE
Social Security
Accounting
Bookkeeping—Speedtyping
Burroughs Calculator—Comptometer
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

February Furniture CLEARANCE
Unrestricted Choice of entire Stock of fine FURNITURE at Substantial Savings
BROMBERG'S
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Apparel of Quality
For Men, Women and Children
BLACH'S
BLACH AND SQUARES FOR HALF A CENTURY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Belle-Sharmeer Silk Hose
at
1.00 pair
Brev if she's small
Modite if she's middling
Duchess if she's tall
First floor, please.
LOVEMAN JOSEPH & LOEB

SWITZERLAND
Storenstoffe
Segeltuche
Gummistoffe
Nur durch Wiederverkäufer
GEISER & CO.
Emmenau Aktiengesellschaft
Hasle-Rüegsau
(Cloth for Blinds, Sails, Rubber Materials)

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

A School That Goes to the Children

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

Glimpse Into a 'Walnut' School Of Western Nut Groves

How California Follows Her Migratory Workers to Provide Special Schools for Their Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Whittier, Calif.

The little red schoolhouse of other years is living again in the "walnut" school of today, and although the modern structure is quite overshadowed by the imposing expanse of the up-to-date educational institution with which it is connected, within its welcoming doors independent instruction goes on much the same as it did in the days when the countryside was dotted with one-room schools.

There are neat long tables, though, instead of initial-scarred desks, and the tables are piled high with books, for when eight grades work together in one room, as they do during the six or eight weeks the "walnut" school is operated here each fall, there is much to be accomplished in little time.

Afternoon Session Early

In some walnut growing districts the children of the pickers are brought to school an hour early; their afternoon schedule is compressed as far as possible into this brief pre-session period, and when the regular classes assemble they are assigned according to their grades for the morning session. At noon they are allowed to return to the ranches where they help with the harvest.

It has proved more efficient here to establish a special school for the duration of the picking season, with a special teacher qualified to meet the problems of handling eight grades in one room. The children are brought from the groves at seven o'clock in the morning by school bus. They remain in class until 11.30 when they are dismissed and returned.

There are 58 Mexican children in Miss Katherine Stein's class at this writing. All eight grades and all school ages are represented. They are as colorful pupils as a teacher would meet anywhere. Their clothing is variegated, for most of them make their home in tents. Their hands are stained a deep and indelible mahogany from the walnuts. But as a group they are interested and appreciative students.

They speak English readily and fluently in class, but when they play they revert to Spanish in their American games. Charles Samuels, superintendent of the East Whittier district, recalls that, not so many years ago it was necessary to organize pre-primary classes in English for Mexican children. Today the language problem is only occasionally encountered and, what is more, the "walnut" school pupils hold their own in comparison with those who attend the regular classes.

Reminiscent Of One-Room Schools

There is much that is reminiscent of the days before consolidated schools became a commonplace. The accent in teaching is placed on individual help. Recitation work is limited because of the wide field of study that must be covered in restricted time. And the familiar "Three R's" dominate the program.

This school within a school owes its founding to the legislation of the early 1920's that assured education for the children of the migratory workers who harvest California's crops. In early fall, in the walnut-growing sections, tent colonies suddenly appear from nowhere. Each ranch has its family of families camped in the shade of the spreading trees, and in many cases the same family groups return year after year. There are the father and the mother and all the children, down to the baby who sleeps in the tent while the others work. The men shake the nuts down with long, hooked poles. The women and children gather them, and, in colorful little groups, hull the walnuts before they go to the packing house where they are made ready for final distribution.

All Hands Sharing

There is work for many nimble fingers in the groves. It is pleasant work, without the driving urge of time-clocked industries. The crop is there to be picked, and the family settles in the grove until the harvest is done, all hands sharing in the task.

Camp fires burn merrily at night and tortillas brown over outdoor stoves. There is usually a savory kettle simmering, too, and in the background the twanging melody of a guitar.

At the close of the picking season, when the walnut crop is harvested and the leaves are beginning to drop from the trees, the tents are folded and the Mexican families disappear from the groves. Most of them, in East Whittier, return to homes in Los Angeles where the children rejoin their regular school classes, not a bit behind in their studies for the six weeks of work and outdoor living they have experienced.

Upper Row: Left—The Walnut Pickers "on Location." After the Walnuts Have Been Gathered and Hulled by These Young People They Are Placed in the Trays to Dry. Right—Living Quarters in the Shade of an Old Walnut Tree on a Ranch in East Whittier, Calif. Lower Row: Left—This Is Mercedes. Right—There Is One "Angel" in the Walnut School, the Boy at the Left. The Other Four Take Turns Responding to the Teacher's Call for "Manuel"

Paging the Dads

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dads, Mrs. C. J. puts a question to you today—a question for the parents of all potential college students. "What is college material?" In other words, should your sons and daughters go to college, or should they perhaps seek another kind of training? With the liberal arts college curriculum facing serious challenge by parents, students and educators, and with unemployment facing so many college-trained youth, this question grows increasingly important. Its solution demands the intelligent thinking and co-operation of you parents as well as of our educators. So, what do you think?—Editor of The Parent.

* * *

Dear Parents:

After reading the letters in Our Youth Round Table about the pros and cons of college education these questions occur to me.

How much are we building up in our children college consciousness? We often hear the remark, "That boy is not college material." What is college material? Would you call it character, school appreciation, or both?

Not having had the privilege of college education, and being a firm believer that we cannot start too young in building toward the goal, I will be looking forward to your replies.

It would be nice to hear what Dad has to say, as it's a boy in question though a young one.

(Mrs.) C. J.

* * *

Facing Consequences Bravely
California

Dear Editor:

When my son, about seven or eight years old, was first allowed to go alone to the house of a little friend several blocks away to play after school, much difficulty was experienced in getting him to return home in time for dinner. This situation seemed to present an opportunity for training in self-reliance and responsibility, so I explained these principles to him very simply at appropriate times.

However, he would forget, in his absorption in play, and it seemed impossible to get any co-operation from the other household in sending him home. There were older members of the family living with us and this often complicated matters of discipline for me. When he had overstayed his time, he would feel so disturbed at the prospect of facing so many people that he would come slipping home in the dark and hide, instead of coming into the house.

We were living in the South with a great grove of moss-hung live oaks behind our grounds and a wide, swampy river just beyond, so it really seemed best for him not to be out alone after dark.

* * *

One evening I knew that the time had come when I must put aside the halfway measures I had been using in the hope that things would adjust themselves, and deal with the situation squarely. As I prayed for wisdom to do the right thing, it came to me that the first essential was for me to know where he was, and that he was physically all right. It was impossible for me to leave my preparations for the evening dinner for more than a moment without being missed by my little daughter and the anxious grandparents. Working this problem out as inconspicuously as possible was most important, because the small boy seemed very shy and sensitive, and would become immovably stubborn if disciplined in the presence of others.

So I stepped out quietly into the darkness and called his name softly, as I groped about, adding at intervals:

"You do not have to come in. Just answer so I'll know where you are."

Finally a sullen little voice answered, "Here," and I found him crouched on the landing of the outside stairs leading to the second floor of the garage.

"I won't come in! I won't! I won't!" he whispered hysterically.

"You don't have to, Son," I said soothingly. "Stay here as long as you wish, but promise me that you will not go away anywhere else. Come in when you are ready."

Slipping back into the kitchen, I went on with my duties, and answered queries as to his whereabouts casually, in a reassuring way which silenced the questioners even though they were not satisfied.

* * *

When dinner was actually on the table and progressing smoothly, I excused myself and returned to the backyard, not having heard any sounds of his coming in. Sitting on the step below the small culprit, I talked quietly about how we all make mistakes sometimes, and that that is the way we learn to do better. I told him that the very important thing, and often the hardest, is to be brave enough to acknowledge the mistake, stand up to the consequences, and then be free to go on to a fresh start. He listened without comment, but I could sense that he was relaxing, though I was careful not to touch him. Then I said that I loved him dearly and that nothing could ever change that. But that I did want to be able to be proud of him, and I knew that he was going to be a good sport.

He slid down beside me and threw his arms around my neck in a bear hug, choking back sudden sobs, saying: "I will, Mother, I will."

Then I asked him never to be afraid to come to me, no matter what the trouble, and finished with: "Now, Son, are you ready to come in and wash up for dinner with the rest of us? Or would you rather go straight to your room to bed, and have me bring you some dinner later?"

With an audible gasp of relief he chose to do the latter, so with another bear hug we parted. I returned to the table with the remark that he was pretty tired from his play and had decided to retire early. "Yes, I was going to take him some dinner later." "No, I wasn't spoiling him," and "No, he really wasn't sick." At my look of appeal, the Head of the House definitely changed the subject and no further reference was made to the matter then.

* * *

As soon as possible I took a tray to his room and found a repentant little boy very glad to see me. When he had finished a plain but substantial supper, it seemed a good time to extract from him one of the few promises I have ever asked him for.

"Please do this one thing for me, dear. No matter where you are or what you are doing, if you hear me whistle our call, answer at once."

He promised and has always kept this promise, and I have been careful not to take unfair advantage of it. Many a time the reassurance of that answering whistle, often from a totally unexpected direction, has been a cheerful message that all was well.

The problem of returning home promptly was not met in a moment, but steady improvement was observable from that time on. The hiding to escape consequences soon was forgotten. Now he is in college, and for many years one of his outstanding characteristics has been his ability to stand quietly firm in the midst of all sorts of difficulties. His teachers and my friends have even spoken to me of his steadfastness. And I feel that a crisis was successfully passed that evening in the darkness. (Mrs.) M. E. H.

Would Have Youthful Geographers Observe More at First Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aus.

Although reports of inspectors show that the teaching of geography is giving most satisfactory results in the public schools, there are authorities who regard it as problematical whether many of the facts learned have much real significance to the children, or whether they will persist long in their minds. This is a question that has been raised by Mr. Ernest H. Johncock, a member of the inspectorial staff of the Education Department. He feels that there is a tendency to take too much for granted in this subject, both from the point of view of the child's mental content, and from that of his ability to use his limited conception of things as a basis for further progress in the study.

In a special report to the department, this inspector emphasizes that geography is a subject that cannot be understood through the medium of the spoken or printed word, and the flat map alone. Mr. Johncock points out that no feature in the curriculum is more suited to giving children an elementary notion of cause and effect than is their physical geography. But effects are not often observed by the children at first hand.

"Merely to state the effect," says the inspector, "and then to explain the cause verbally, may result in the child's acquiring an idea of a phenomenon, but children's attempts at written explanations of physical phenomena are frequently far from convincing. There are many fundamental effects which can be demonstrated and explained with the aid of the simplest of apparatus, and this should be done freely.

"There is a tendency, too, to assume that the child has observed common effects. No doubt he has seen the watercourse, and has noticed that when rain falls water flows in the channel. But there is no reason why he should be interested in these things except as they affect his comings and goings and his play, or why he should connect the washout with the rain. He is more concerned with the erosion of his stick of lolly. When he grows old enough to sow wheat in the paddock, the watercourse and its cause will come into his scheme of things."

If it is desirable to give children a foreknowledge of this phenomenon, they should be taken to see it when water is actually running, Mr. Johncock maintains. They must note the places from which earth actually disappears, must collect some water, and test it for suspended solids, and, if possible, go to its end where the solids are ultimately deposited.

While this authority agrees that not much reasoning can be expected from the pupil with his limited experience, such treatment should go some way toward preventing his making, or accepting, statements without adequate proof of their accuracy. It should help to dispel the tendency to make assertions regardless of authority, and to develop the open mind, ready to hear and seek for, and weigh evidence for, and against, a case.

It is generally agreed among education authorities that the map remains a vexed problem. Mr. Johncock points out to the department that some form of relief map seems necessary, at least in the middle schools, because a flat map presents too sudden a contrast to the child who has been accustomed to using the sand tray, with its undoubted virtues, despite its usually outrageous lack of proportion. Any sort of relief diagram which gives an idea of highlands (mountains and plateaux) and plains, and the general slope of the land, is considered to be better than the mere plan.

The Oliver Twist Club Is Won Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Claremore, Okla.

The WPA recreational project here has solved the problems of the after-school difficulties among the little Mary Smiths and Tom Joneses who were often inclined to throw stones at one another on the way home, thereby causing distress among both teachers and parents. Now these youngsters, instead of being at enmity, have joined forces and in enthusiastic bunches hurry to the city hall rooms, where the play they are in is being rehearsed. For those who are not thus inclined, the play centers are equally attractive.

But a greater problem than this has also been straightened out. There was a gang of youths who called themselves the Oliver Twist Club that was becoming a terror to the police, as well as to the citizens of the town. Petty larceny and other types of misdemeanors happened so frequently that the judge was about to sentence some of the perpetrators to the reform school. At this time the recreational project was set up, and the workers gladly co-operated with the police in taking over the ones who were on probation.

Young men who donated freely of their time and talents aided the employees in establishing play centers. The armory, recently completed under the WPA, was offered for use, and now only once a week is the sound of marching feet and clanking firearms heard—when the National Guards drill. On other nights shouts of merriment resound, as well as music, songs and impersonations, for an amateur hour is often put on, and according to the officials "spectatoritis" is fast being eliminated from the youthful aspirants.

And the Oliver Twists—well, they're the ring leaders in games and on the programs. On Halloween about 200 children were entertained at the armory, and the police reported the quietest night the town had ever experienced.

Urges Greater Use of Films

British Schoolmaster Describes His Experiments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stonehouse, Gloucestershire

Developments during the last year have proved beyond a doubt that the film is not only a valuable, but a most desirable aid to teaching. In some cases teachers have been producing their own classroom films. More generally they have used professional educational films, and with the increasing demand professional companies have been encouraged to produce more films and to make the facilities for hiring them easier. It is up to teachers now to take full advantage of these facilities. The large attendance of teachers at a Film School held recently in London made it clear that the interest in this new aid to teaching is wide and sincere.

The idea that the film was of use only to the geography teacher has long been dispelled. Already films are available for the teaching of natural science, history, geography and travel, biology, and even modern languages, English literature, and mathematics. With so wide a choice, it is a pity that school curriculums are not being more quickly adapted to admit films as an integral part of the educational system.

At the Writer's School

At the school where I work, we are fortunate in possessing a projection room, which is available by arrangement to any of the staff. It may be darkened in a few moments by black blinds, and is provided with permanent screen, projection table, and seats arranged in rising tiers. With these facilities no time is wasted in getting things ready.

Many problems concerning the correct use of films present themselves to the teacher. The result of my own experiments, confined as they are to only a few subjects, is by no means conclusive; but may nevertheless be some sort of guide to other teachers.

Children are naturally inclined to regard the cinema as a free show, as a holiday from teaching, and at first their excitement tends to make them disappointed if the film is not made the most important part of the lesson. To dispel this attitude, I suggested to my boys that we make a bargain between us. My part of the bargain would be to make the lesson as interesting as possible with the aid of a film. Their part of the bargain would be to regard it as only a bit of the lesson—the bit I could not explain to them so well with words—to give their best attention, and to do me a good prep! Further, I warned them that they were not to expect a film every lesson. One film (in the same subject) in three weeks was the most they could expect.

Prefers Short Films

The use of too many films only leads to confusion. For a 40-minute lesson a three-minute film is often quite long enough. There are a few three-minute history films available—one shows by means of diagrams and sound-commentary the events leading to the Great War, its outbreak, and the ensuing results—and these can be projected a number of times by the teacher, until the whole form has grasped the content. Naturally the teacher should himself have seen the film before showing it to the pupils and should be fully familiar with the argument and necessary information.

I have found that it is not advisable to show a film lasting more than 15 minutes, in a single lesson. I have used a 15-minute history film dealing with an aspect of the great war. I projected it twice, once at the beginning and once at the end of the lesson. The lesson lasted an hour. This left us half an hour for discussion. After the first showing, we selected the significant facts given in the film and wrote them down, together with a list of the names and dates involved. Before projecting the film for the last time, I told the boys I wanted them to write an essay on the subject in evening preparation period.

Everyone Had Grasped The Lesson

It was interesting correcting the essays. Of course, they were not written, spelt or punctuated any better than usual. Nor was the work of the brighter pupils any more outstanding. What was noticeable was the even level of attainment. As far as knowledge was concerned, there were no dud essays. Everyone had grasped the main principles of the lesson and put them down as best he could. Thus the duller pupils came off better than usual, and the brighter ones remained about the same. Most produced maps of some sort with their essays, though I did not ask for them, and all the evidence pointed to the fact that they retained a strong visual impression. This was where the film helped most. It gave the class the visual picture which I could not give so well with words alone.

Geography is not my subject, but I have used geography films in out-of-school hours as a means of introducing to pupils, peoples and countries and industries which they are interested in. I have found it convenient two or three days before showing the films to list them on the notice board, appending a short account of each and drawing attention to salient features. Of a film on the Arctic, I wrote among other comments, "Those dark, furry people you see are Esquimaux. One of them has got a saw, and he's using it to build his house—of ice." Of a film on Lumbering in British Columbia I wrote: "Winter is cold in the Canadian forests. Those men dancing in the open to a mouth organ—how did the dance originate?—was it from the necessity of keeping their feet warm?"

Rowing Film

Perhaps the best practical results we have obtained so far with our films have been through a Rowing Instructional Film, which a colleague and I made at school under the supervision of the rowing master and with the assistance of the school Boat Club. The aim of the film was to teach boys the principles of rowing, to demonstrate to them the "stroke" as it should be done, and, by showing the boys pictures of themselves rowing both in slow and normal motion, to point out their faults of style. This last feature was a real "hit," and the whole film succeeded in achieving what words could not achieve half so well. Incidentally, it also proved a good advertisement for the Boat Club, and attracted the attention of outside educational bodies. As for its immediate results, I think that it was no mere coincidence that the Boat Club achieved its most successful season that year, the senior boat winning every race it went in for, whether on home waters against crews from other schools, or in regatta races against crews of men.

Ian L. Serraillier

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, and Home Economics. Strong faculty. High standards. Nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1027 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif. 1717 N. Vine St. Hollywood, Calif.

SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
All Commercial Subjects
2 Schools
8th and Flower Sts. Los Angeles (MI. 6446)
941 Westwood Blvd. West Los Angeles (OX. 8108)
117 E. Colorado St., Pasadena (CO. 1969)
FREE PLACEMENT

Full Secretarial and Intensive Short Courses
HICKOX SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
Day and Evening
18 Huntington Ave., Boston KEN. 6040

Prepare for a Business Career
at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Motmer Church. Write for Catalog 12.
BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
for Young Men and Young Women
334 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

UNIVERSITY TRAINING IN BUSINESS
ILLINOIS COLLEGE of Commerce
ESTABLISHED 1894
43rd Year. Offers training for all business positions. Diploma courses 3-12 mo. Two year Degree Courses in Accounting, Secretarial Science and Business Administration.
Day and Evening Sessions. Enter any Monday for Short Courses. Mid-winter opening Jan. 31-Feb. 14. Positions for graduates. Phone or write Dept. CB for Free Bulletin.
3260 W. Madison St., Chicago VAN. 3768

See Also
Tuesday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

ARLINGTON HALL
Junior College and 4-year high school
Strong Academic work. Excellent Music and other Departments. In the Virginia hills, 15 minutes from White House. Modern sunny buildings. 160-acre wooded campus. Gymnasium, swimming, indoor riding arena. CARRIE S. SUTHERLIN, M. A., President, Ben. Franklin Sta., Washington, D. C.

DRAMATIC ARTS

Alviene master school of the Theatre
(Forty-fifth year) Graduates: Fred Astaire, Una Merkel, Lee Tracy, etc. 3 in 1 course—Stage, Screen, Radio for Acting, Teaching, Directing. Stock theatre appearance while learning. Depts.—Drama, Elocution, Dance, Arts, Vocal, Musical Comedy, Opera. Write Secretary Tetley, 66 West 85th St., New York City.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Spring Term Begins April 1st
Catalog from Secretary, Rm. 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
Two-year complete practical course . . . based on twenty years' experience of internationally famous Pasadena Playhouse . . . trains you for career on stage, screen or radio. We constantly produce on these stages with openings attended by talent scouts from nearby Hollywood. Many big names in pictures today acknowledge their success to Pasadena Playhouse training. These include . . . Robert Young, Wayne Morris, Onslow Stevens, Douglass Montgomery, Victor Jory, Gloria Stuart, Anne Shirley and others. If you wish to prepare for a career in the theatre or pictures, write for our pictorial catalog. Address General Manager, Gilmor Brown Director Chas. Prickett Gen. Mgr.
PASADENA PLAYHOUSE

DANCING

DANCE • DRAMA • VOICE
For Children and Adults
ETHEL MEGLIN STUDIOS
AFFILIATED WITH
FANCHON & MARCO
6660 SUNSET BOULEVARD
2200 VENICE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES

BOYS' SCHOOLS

STAUNTON
Modern equipment, sound educational methods. Accredited courses preparing for College, Gov't. Academies, and business. C.E.E.B. center. All sports; 3 gymnasiums, huge swimming pool. R.O.T.C. 40 piece band. Separate Junior School; Progressive program. Catalog. Box 12
★ STAUNTON MILITARY ACADEMY
Staunton, Virginia

ART

John Herron Art School
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
PAINTING, DRAWING, SCULPTURE
COMMERCIAL ART
TEACHERS TRAINING
Day and Evening Classes
Second semester begins February 7th. Catalogue on request.

Scott Carbee School of ART
ENROLL NOW FOR SECOND TERM
Drawing and Painting from Life. Portrait, Commercial Design, Anatomy, Illustration
Catalog M on request. KEN more 2547
126 Mass. Ave. at Boylston St., Boston

MUSIC

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC
Now located in its beautiful building
Garden and Follen Sts., Cambridge
During February Mlle. Nadia Boulanger presents two courses: Advanced Harmony, Counterpoint and Composition; Lecture Course. Enroll now for term beginning January 31st.
MINNA FRANZISKA HOLL, DIR.
GEORGE FAULKNER, Dean
Garden and Follen Sts., Cambridge Tro. 0056

Cultural Subjects

The FINISHING SCHOOL FOR ADULTS
Training in
Etiquette and Social Success
Master Public Speaking
Conversation and Self-expression
The Speaking Voice
Poise and Personality
Cultured Speech and Vocabulary
Isabelle M. Hanbury
COLLEGE OF CULTURAL SUBJECTS
Write for literature
James Oviatt Building, Los Angeles

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

TAYLOR TRAINING
The Original Vocational School. Nationally Recognized. Prepare for a position.
COSTUME DESIGNER, styling for the trade; fitting, draping.
MODEL AND MANNEQUIN for studios, artists, ads, photographers, stores, salesmen.
FLORIST in your own shop and stylist for major trade. Designs, Sprays, corsages, etc.
KINDERGARTEN-Governess, Infant Nurse, with salary, home and travel.
RESTAURANT Captain-Employees' Supervisor in dining room and tea room.
CASHIER-sales, chargemaker and N. C. R. machines Gift and Cellophane wrapping.
WAITRESS—arm, tray and counter. Salary tips and meals part time while learning.
SWITCHBOARD-PBX operator. All kinds of business is told over the telephone.
APARTMENT-Hotel manager with assured home and confidence to increase income.
OUR MANAGERS ARE RECOGNIZED
HOSTESS in chapel, store, studio, cafe.
SOCIAL DIRECTOR in hotel, resort, club or aboard ship. PERSONALITY BUILDING.
Each course has its "Best to be Had" Instructor. Employment Dept. placed 861 graduates in positions in 1937.
Vocational Counsel without obligation
2711 W. 6th St. EX-1167 Los Angeles, Calif.

COSTUME DESIGNING

COSTUME DESIGNING
Jean Carol School
Professional Costume Designing. Prepare for a profitable profession in California's finest exclusive designing school operated by one of the oldest and largest dress manufacturers. Start now. No experience necessary. Free catalogue.
2311 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

WOLFE
★ Professional ★ Costume Designing Oldest Est. and Largest in the West.
Wolfe graduates have a distinct advantage professionally — smart gown shops, cinema studios, and mfrs. prefer their better creations, high style that bristles with smartness. Catalog. Start now.
ETHEL E. WOLFE, Stylist, 724 S. Flower, Los Angeles, California.

COEDUCATIONAL

Out-of-Door School
SIESTA KEY
SARASOTA FLORIDA
on the Gulf of Mexico
A Resident and Day School for Boys and Girls
Nursery Group through Grade Eight
Catalogue sent on request

ARE YOU OF HIGH SCHOOL AGE?
The second term of the Upper School of The Principia starts Feb. 7, 1938.
The enrollment of new students is cordially welcomed at this time.
Write for full particulars
The PRINCIPIA
ST LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Senior College, Junior College, Upper School, Lower School
Coeducational

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Doing the Most With Corners

By Margaret Root Zahler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Few people think much about corners in a room. These inconspicuous spaces somehow have often been neglected. Necessary because of the structure of the room, they nevertheless usually take small part in decorative plans for places of focal interest or for even plain comfort.

If we stop to think of the rooms we have seen, especially some years ago, we recall the corners where big easy chairs were set across recesses, and where the huge overstuffed chair well-nigh filled one angle. So an entire room might have its more comfortable chairs all facing the pattern in the rug.

With more building of modern type homes, some of these dark angles are replaced by windows meeting at right angles, giving a view in both directions. In older homes and apartments where there are no such windows, corners are being made more pleasant and useful by placing furniture in several groups—for conversation or work groups—rather than treating the entire room just as one unit.

An Inviting Retreat

So—the corner is coming out of the corner, and becoming quite an interesting place. There is scarcely a room but has at least one which can be made cozy, and a retreat attracting one member of the family after another. Moreover when one or two corners are given particular attention, it often happens that the room appears more practical, and even larger.

A young married couple not long ago went apartment hunting. One definite requirement was, that the living room should have plenty of wall space extending in both directions from one corner so this angle could be made the center of interest in the whole room.

To make this apparently uninteresting and dark area the focal point of the whole room, the couple installed two identical open shelf book cases along the two walls,—not meeting but coming within two feet of it where the walls join. To continue this idea and also add height to the space, a small three-shelf cabinet was hung in the angle, higher than the book cases. On the floor, an oval hooked rug curved into the space and went well with the maple furniture.

A certain upward sweep obtained by the little cabinet was continued by the arrangement of knickknacks in it and on top. On the lowest shelf a row of books carried on the idea of the two book cases and tended to unify the whole setting. On tops of the book cases at the farthest ends from the corner two low pieces of Staffordshire were set. On the ends of the book cases nearest the corner higher objects, a pointed plant and a tall vase. The final touch to bring the sweeping line to an arresting focus, was a vivid turquoise-blue bird perched on the cabinet.

Beyond the end of each book case an easy chair, and beyond that an occasional table with a lamp for reading. The couple call it their "reading corner," yet it is admirable for conversation also. Another chair can be pulled up at any time, or even two, and the place seems very cozy with books and magazines close at hand.

Three Piece Divan

There are almost as many possible corner arrangements as there are rooms. Some furniture is built especially for these places. A low table of modern lines was seen recently, square except for one corner. This was cut off leaving an open space facing the room like a book case for magazines. Two chairs of a three-sectional sofa were placed along the wall continuing from the table. Along the other wall, for balance, the third chair and an end table were moved up close to the corner table, as indicated above. This made a cozy conversational group.

A kitchen breakfast nook was built, in, making it possible for four people to enjoy their toast and jam close beside the windows, their ledges even with the top of the seat built against one wall, as seen in one picture here. With wide-meshed curtains at each side, Venetian blinds, and a decorative piece of pottery on the sill, the setting was pleasant.

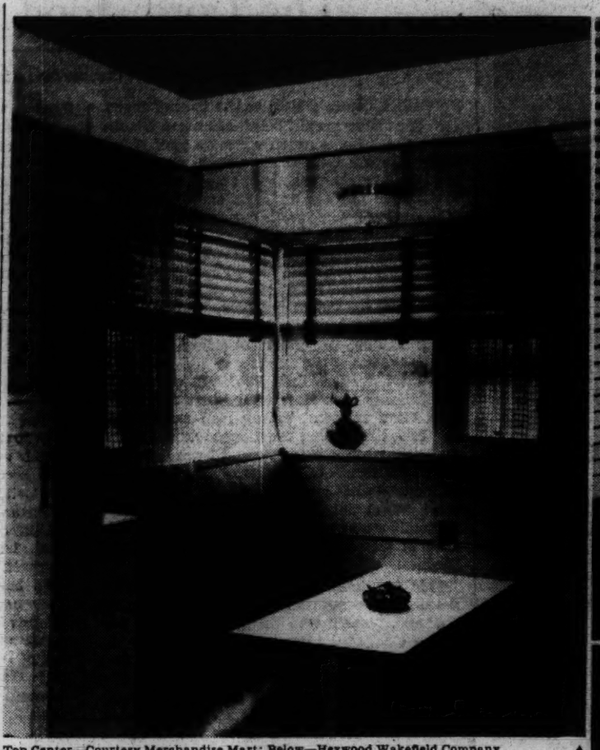
A Walnut Secretary

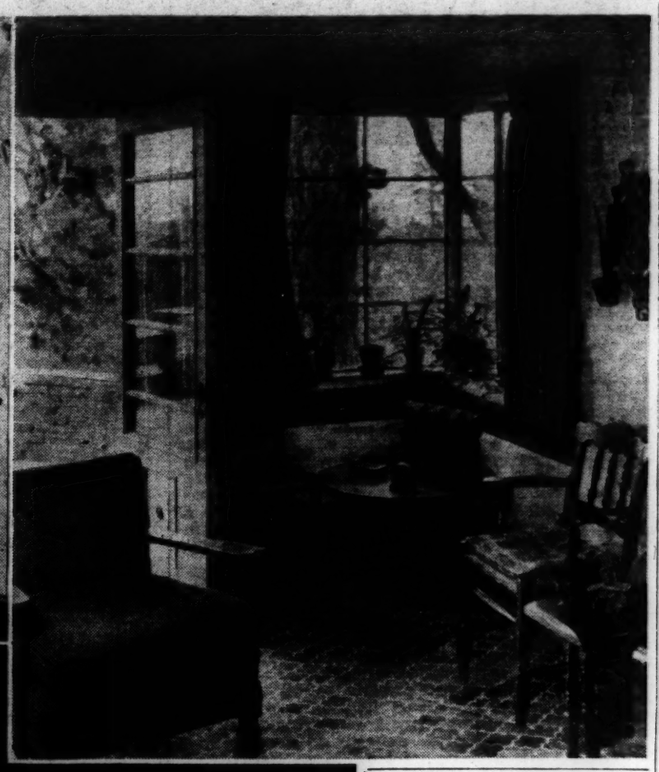
A few pieces of furniture to supplant the old corner cupboard idea have come on the market recently. One, made of walnut, is called a secretary. It comprises two banks of drawers each set flush against its own wall near the corner and connected with a wood panel extending diagonally across the corner. At table height a drawer curves out in the center forming a kind of desk, as shown at the center above.

In a girl's bedroom, a vanity table was achieved for the corner by setting a triangular piece of wood on legs, ruffling across the front of it a skirt of orange and brown chintz which blended with the brown carpet and other furnishings. An inexpensive little cabinet with mirrored front was set on top, with a small lamp beside it. This made a simple arrangement, but one which delighted the daughter and utilized the otherwise waste space.

But it is not always necessary to have special furniture. All that is needed is patience with experimenting in pulling around and re-arranging the present tables, chairs, and book cases. One corner, for instance, once had an easy chair while a book case farther along the wall was too far away to be related to the chair. After some trials it was found that the corner looked much better with the following re-arrangement. The open shelf book case was moved down within one foot of the corner. The chair was set square against the wall with one arm parallel with the book shelves. Beyond and next to the chair was a low floor lamp. Now the members of the family feel much more pleased with this chair especially when one shelf of the case at chair height was cleared of books and left open for current magazines.

Of course, if a new home is in the offing it might be well to think of having corner windows in some of the rooms. Many architects and research engineers are convinced that this sort not only give an interesting outdoor scene but give desirable cross ventilation. They are especially recommended where it is inadvisable to have windows on opposite sides of a room.





Top Center—Courtesy Merchandise Mart; Below—Heywood Wakefield Company

Making corners of rooms most attractive and useful is done in a variety of ways in present-day home furnishing. . . . At the left and right here, different ideas are worked out with modern windows in the angle—one a kitchen-dining alcove; the other a porch corner. . . . Below, a three-piece sofa is separated and a special table slipped in the angle between sections. . . . At the center, above, a special secretary-desk

Reading is such fun

especially when the books are written just for young folks! And so many delightful people live on Bookshelf Row—new acquaintances like Christopher Robin, and old friends like Alice in Wonderland, Robin Hood, and Pinocchio.

Books about these characters and many others you can buy from bookstores and publishers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Two Mid-Western Houses of the 1850's

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

Most of the older houses in this central region seem without architectural character, commonplace in design and harsh in outline. There is the unvarying "upright and ell," with perhaps a narrow porch in front and a lean-to woodshed in the back. The charm of the old New England houses is lacking, which is strange, since most of the earliest builders and inhabitants of these houses came from New England and western New York.

It seems strange, too, that fireplaces are almost non-existent. Chimneys are small and high. Green slatted shutters were originally provided, but during the 80's and 90's many were removed, usually to be stored for a while and then broken up for kindling wood. In the same years the small-paned window frames were replaced by those with four large panes. Entrance halls were not common, since the bitter weather kept such places frigid during the long winter. In the earlier days picket fences were almost universal in towns and villages, but they, too, disappeared. So throughout many districts, the houses have lost whatever character they once had.

The Natives Return

Two sisters who had lived long in New York and New England came back a few years ago to their native Wisconsin village, a truly beautiful little hamlet, built in the valley of a clear, meandering stream. One of the sisters had for years owned the family home, which she had allowed to stand closed and neglected. The other bought for a low price a house of the same period (1852-1853), smaller and less excellently built, but with a more delightful view across the brook into a meadow.

The sister who owned the homestead, found that the double corn-crib behind the barn had become dilapidated, so she had it torn down. In the resulting pile of lumber she found one answer to her question, "What can I do to make this place look better?" Each solid pine slat of the corn-crib made two good pickets, and at small cost a neat white fence soon spanned the front of the lawn. This fence, with the eighty - year - old lilac bushes, well placed about the grounds, softened the harsh aspect of the house.

More Details Restored

A search was made through the adjacent farming district for old shutters. They were found at last, stored overhead in a granary, and were purchased at a reasonable rate from the somewhat scornful owner. Cut down and painted a rich medium green, they were fitted to the small old windows, making pleasant patches of color on the white clapboards. A plain spindled railing was run around the front porch and a green latticework was built at the back door and over a side door, more details suggesting eastern states homes of the 1850's.

The cement walk from gate to steps was torn out, and flagstones were laid. Green-painted windowboxes filled with vines, verbenas, and petunias mitigated the sternness of the two-story section of the house, and tall tiger lilies and shorter irises planted along the foundation did their part in covering long uncompromising lines.

for shutters, found all she needed, had them freshly painted and adjusted to her windows. The woodshed was left a soft red, as it had been before, with white battens and trimming. She plans a low white board-fence—not pickets—with a wide gate. A noble elm had been preserved in front of the house, but much of the shrubbery had been recklessly cut. It has now been replaced by lilacs and vines.

But this sister's chief triumph has been in her furnishings. With great wisdom, she set about collecting the old furniture made by local carpenters and cabinetmakers in the earliest years of the village. Two of these workmen, brothers, had come from Scotland, and had worked there with the finer woods. In the new Indian Country, in the intervals of farming, they began using the woods at hand—butternut, apple, and pine—following much the same lines as those to which they had been accustomed in the Old Country. Various descendants of theirs still had their handiwork, little esteemed, in attics and sheds, storerooms and bedrooms. She tactfully acquired these pieces.

Among these were two tall pine kitchen cupboards with solid doors, with good lines. A closed washstand was made so that the flat cover shut down over wash-bowl and pitcher. A high chest of drawers had been used by the earliest milliner for storing her hats and Shaker bonnets. Then there was a low round table with a three-parted pedestal, and a secretary-bookcase, both of butternut. A dressing-table had turned legs and a long deep drawer. There were two Boston rockers, several looking glasses, a bedstead of ash and cherry, and a number of other pieces. The history of almost every one was known—the maker and later owners.

Also China and Clocks

She already possessed certain excellent old pieces which had been brought from Vermont by a pioneer family. A modern Franklin stove was added and several unusually large and beautiful braided rugs, all wool and harmoniously colored. Inquiries brought to light interesting chromo-lithographs and engravings which found a place on her walls.

Both sisters began picking up old American glass from local farms, where the articles had been cherished out of thrift rather than appreciation. Jars and bottles, clocks, silver luster vases, and other desirable knickknacks found their way into the two houses. Regarded as mildly peculiar, the two women soon had no difficulty in getting word of treasures here and there.

Much of their time is spent away from the village, but in a desultory way they have, in a few years, made of two commonplace and austere Middle Western houses a pair of pleasing dwelling places, to which people come from long distances, to see and admire. Even state historians have visited these homes, and have been graciously approving.

Thus it can be seen that with little expense and no drastic alterations, the barrenest "up-right and ell" can be made presentable and even interesting.

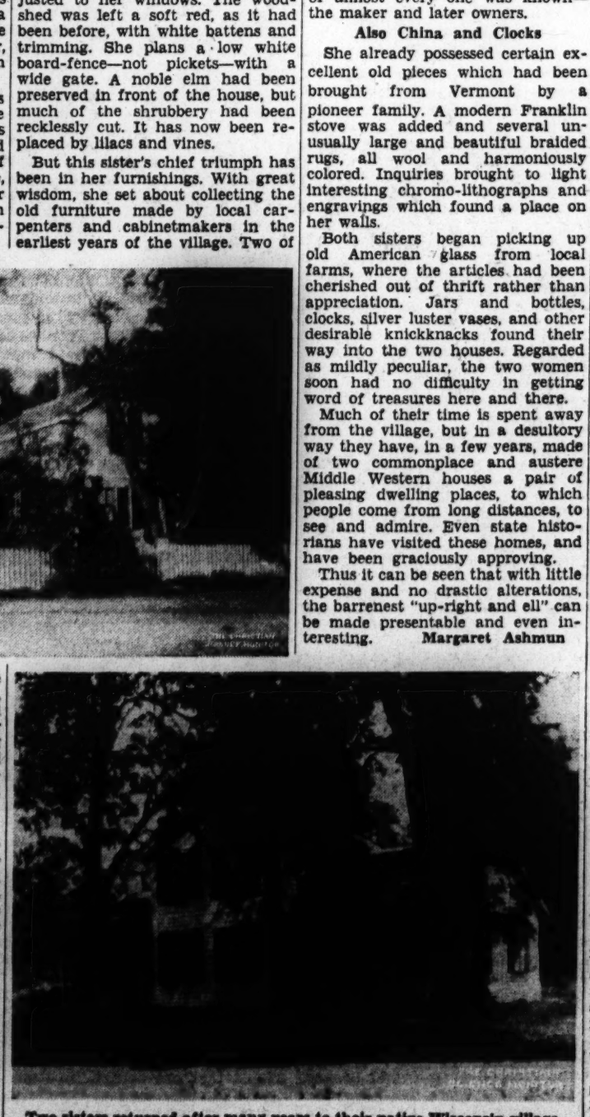
Margaret Ashmun

By this time, the austerity of the place had been greatly moderated, without any actual architectural changes. The owner was grateful for the long-lived shrubbery growing close to the house on the west, and for the locust tree at the east, supporting a wild grape vine which had been there in her childhood.

Quite Another Setting

The other sister had the advantage of a gentle hill behind her house, where gray rocks shouldered up under old apple and plum trees. She had a flagged walk built to the entrance, and extended well to the west side of the house. Then up the hill went some irregular steps, of the flat stones brought in from the former bed of the stream. These steps carried the eye up to the group of gnarled fruit trees and a glimpse of an old white schoolhouse (abandoned) and the woods beyond. Unregulated garden flowers bloomed at the edge of the stone steps, and a lusty squash vine uninvited brought its yellow blossoms to the scene.

She also scoured the countryside



Two sisters returned after many years to their native Wisconsin village, one of them renovating the old homestead above, the other buying a house of the same period and repairing that, as shown below

Art Institute Displays Victorian Furnishings

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Under the auspices of the Antiquarians the Victorian exhibition at the Art Institute has already proved so attractive that the galleries are thronged with visitors. At the opening reception the hostesses were dressed in costumes of the period and looked like plates from Godey's Ladies' Book, come to life again against the proper backgrounds.

Three of the galleries are arranged as regular rooms in a well-to-do house of the mid-nineteenth century. The parlor walls are covered with a startling paper of swirling bright-green cabbage-like forms against a white ground. But the other furnishings are not dismayed nor in any way discountenanced by the paper. Each sturdily stands forth with equal insistence. Over the lace window curtains are severe serge overdrapes printed in colors and patterns reminding one of Paisley shawls. Over the mantel is a ceiling-high mirror in carved walnut frame, rather architectural in treatment, but the furniture is another matter.

It is rosewood, very elaborate in design and carved in high relief from the shop of the famous John Henry Belter. The ornate marble-topped table is loaded with curious things, and in the center stands a glass lamp whose base rests upon a sort of crow's nest of worsted flowers done in natural colors, and probably in the name of art. Many choice objects may be seen upon the what-not in the corner.

The next is a bedroom furnished in black papier-mâché, ornamented with inlays of mother-of-pearl and painted flowers and cartouches. One of the most amazing exhibits looks like a school room globe on an ornate stand, but instead of geographical decorations, it bears a stately country home in pearl and colors, and opens up into a lady's sewing table. The bed is enormous, and the pattern in the carpet is more like what one would find on a theater drop curtain of early days than upon the floor. It must have taken a fine courage to step out upon it in the morning. Nevertheless, the colors are rich and handsome. The draperies and bedcover are a light blue and the furnishings on the dressing tables and the lamps are of a blue glass of almost unbelievable intensity. The chairs, with fantastic roll backs, have been upholstered in gros point.

The dining room, with enormous mahogany table and equally huge sideboard, is oppressive with the sense of heavy meals. The rug, of huge floral design, is noteworthy.

There are two other rooms in which are displayed many interesting objects that could not be included in the other installations, among them several life-sized wax figures in costume. It must have been a jolly period in many ways, but the exhibition is a strong sermon against self-consciousness in art.

Revived and Modernized

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The old-fashioned hassock is coming back into the home furnishing picture, and is available in many different shapes. In the bedroom it is placed at the foot of the bed and usually covered with the same colored material as the spreads or draperies. It may have rows and rows of fringe hanging to the floor. Some are upholstered in satin materials and others in leather. They are very convenient and satisfactory for game rooms, too, and for other informal rooms where the family usually gathers.

For modern interiors the hassocks get larger and larger—even four feet in diameter and placed in a corner of a living room, where the covering might be fur cloth resembling leopard, tiger, bear or angora.

A Nelson Relic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A bid of £840 at Sotheby's auction rooms captured a silver vegetable dish and cover that was part of a service presented to Lord Nelson after the battle of Copenhagen. As mere silver, this price works out at over £9 10s per ounce. The article bears the London hall mark for 1801.

The cover of the dish is engraved with Nelson's crest and coat-of-arms, and with a long inscription. Major Sir Henry Lyons, who bought the dish, has presented it to Lloyd's, and it is a part of the famous "Lloyd's Nelson Collection" which includes the original log book of H. M. S. Euryalus containing Nelson's Trafalgar Signal and many letters.

To Build Now Held Favorable

New York

Out of 316 architects in all parts of the United States replying to a questionnaire on building conditions circularized by the manufacturers of Minwax, 74 per cent of them declared that now is the time to build or buy a new home.

In the architectural group, 61 per cent felt that building costs would be higher, or certainly not lower, 18 per cent were convinced that the let-up experienced in building is prompted by closer figuring on bids and finance terms, 16 per cent warned that rental properties are scarce, inviting higher rents, and 5 per cent gave miscellaneous reasons for advising would-be home owners not to wait to build until the business curve began to surge upwards.

The Minwax questionnaire was sent to 3,500 architects, of which 316 replied. Since 2 per cent return is considered excellent for general mailing, the 10 per cent of architects replying was taken as an indication of extreme interest in the subject of building. Hence, the replies are held as fairly representative of the entire architectural field.

Implicit in the questionnaire was the assumption that the person who considered building was reasonably able to do so and the question involved was: "Would it be better to go ahead or to wait a few months or a year for better building conditions?" The replies struck a distinct note of confidence in the immediate future of building, indicating that to wait for the promised up-surge in general industrial conditions is to wait until building costs are higher.

Some architects warned that home owners are oversold on "gadgets" and need to simplify their ideas before building with the funds available. Under-quoted prices in large publications were complained against by other architects. Briefly, the architects indicated that: while labor and material costs appear high, the trend is to stabilize or move higher; financing is now relatively easy; housing shortages exist in most localities; land values are likely to increase; rents are rising; contractors are now free to take on work at a substantially reduced price.

Clock's Beauty Comes to Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In my dining room is a small walnut cupboard with leaf carved drawer pulls. Upon it stands a little old clock, ticking away my work-filled hours. Its case is of polished walnut, smooth as satin, and its pierced hands mark the time by shining black Roman numerals upon an ivory face.

My clock looked very different when it was given to me a few years back. The case was covered by coat upon coat of dark varnish, great patches of enamel were gone from the face, the lovely round brass pendulum was tarnished, and the inner works were worn and broken.

Under Old Varnish

The first step was to remove the varnish. This was done by carefully applying commercial varnish remover to a small surface at a time, rapidly removing it with old rough burlap. As all surfaces were smooth this was not a difficult task. Cleaning away the crust of old varnish from the little glass below the clock face, I found a scene from the Philadelphia Centennial, charming with its blue sky, its green trees and softly colored buildings. Above the scene are flags and below, the date, 1876.

After the varnish was removed all surfaces were washed with soap and water, dried, sanded with paper of the finest grit, and then given repeated rubbings with a mixture, half and half, of boiled linseed oil and turpentine until the right walnut brown was restored. More sanding, a coat of orange shellac, a final sanding followed by a rub with floor wax ended the case work.

Polished and Repaired

The clock face was completely cleaned and recoated with ivory enamel, the old figures being traced again with a small brush and black paint. The brass pendulum was polished until it shone. Then the old timepiece was entrusted to the care of a shop where the repairing of old clocks is a specialty and soon my little gift-clock was alive and at work again.

Pasted inside the case is a faded paper stating that it was made by Seth Thomas of Thomaston, Connecticut. Directions for setting and keeping in order are given, and below we read, "Warranted Good."

These old timepieces, made by the man who in 1813 opened his shop to make metal movement clocks, may be found widely scattered over the states. They may be bought in secondhand stores, or at sales, or found discarded in attics and cellars. They are genuine, simple, and honest in construction and belong to the years that are past. Many now unused could be restored and find their places in rooms which are furnished to recall to us the charm of the long ago.

To Match the Color in Every Room
fasten up the small wall decorations, pictures, draperies, etc., with
DECORATIVE MOORE PUSH-PINS
3 Sizes, 6 Colors. No hammer needed.
10c blocks everywhere.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

Factory and Industrial Items
LUMBER
Durable Douglas Fir
Sitka Spruce
Western Hemlock
Western Red Cedar
SOUTHLAND LUMBER CO.
ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON

Do you fear morning after the storm?
All night long the storm rages—heavy sleet with falling temperature and high winds. Will you waken to a scene of destruction—branches bowed down to the breaking point under their burden of ice . . . sagging limbs torn from towering trunks to wreck the beauty of your finest trees?
You'll fear Winter's Toll far less if you do your duty towards your beloved trees. Protect them with scientifically correct Pruning, Bracing and Cabling by the Bartlett Tree Expert Co.
Check with the Bartlett Representative today. Our service is available in every community from Maine to the Carolinas. Or write:
The F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co.
Laboratories and Main Office
STAMFORD, CONN.
AMERICA'S TREES ARE WORTH SAVING
BARTLETT TREE EXPERTS

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

The Home Forum

Its Name Began With P—

IT ISN'T that we are unwilling to reveal its whereabouts; but that we ourselves are genuinely ignorant of them. And this sounds strange considering that we were there on a recent russet day of autumn. We saw it plainly in all its reposeful beauty and our view of it was the more precious because stolen. Yet, even if we searched diligently, we think it unlikely that we could find that little manor-house again.

What does it help to explain that it lay between Lyme Regis and Abbotsbury? Between Jane Austen's chosen seaside resort where, standing taut on the slippery stone of the Cobb or else sharing tea with a host of attentive wasps on the green slopes of the hotel lawn, our gaze turned again and again to those astonishing square-cut pinkish cliffs which should belong to the banks of the Nile; yes, between Lyme Regis and dignified Abbotsbury, which was once populated by monks who left behind them their chapel and an arched gateway leading pitifully to nowhere in particular and a superb tithe barn of the fifteenth century. Beyond such information, we think only that the name of the place began with P.

* * *

SO WE HAVE searched through our pocket guidebook to Dorset, intent upon every town whose name begins with P. There are a number which might qualify. There is Pamphill, but that seems famous especially for a fine stone mansion having a marble staircase and so many important pictures that the guidebook troubles to list them. No, our manor-house was not there. Then there is Parkstone, but that we know is a part of Poole and Poole is almost as populous and sophisticated as nearby Bournemouth. No, not there either. Pantridge is a delightful name, and there is mention of some British and Roman remains; but it is close to the Wiltshire border and our manor-house is deep in Dorset. We discover Pilsdon which has evidently an ancient church and an adjoining manor-house now used as a farmhouse; it might be that. But somehow we prefer Portisham, a village near Abbotsbury as it should be; yet at Portisham, the book records, there is a good church with some Norman work, but no attendant manor-house. Well, what does it matter? Probably no one else will ever wish to go there.

* * *

WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED was that, proceeding along the high road, our sedate pace was suddenly checked and the car backed until we came abreast of an unobtrusive lane which dipped into a hollow, then disappeared in converging green hedges. For a short distance only we followed it and then were in the center of the village whose name began with P.

English villages can be incredibly remote from the turmoil of modern times. Take Smarden, in Kent, which has never so much as peeped from out the Middle Ages. P— was not as remarkable as Smarden, but it remained much as it had been for generations: a little crooked road with there a dull red roof, here warm brown tiles. No one was in sight except a buxom housewife in a blue apron who stood in her door idly, while an urchin with a toy cart played confidingly in the muddy road. Just there, in the dark depths of the yews, rose the church. Somewhere a man was using his shears along the garden paths; for we could hear their sharp clip-clip, a trifle hoarse with rust.

* * *

WE LEFT THE car at the churchyard steps. It was raining softly now; small rivulets made the pebbles moist under our feet. The mossy gate stuck at first, then the latch yielded with a clatter. Slowly we walked around the church. All was so dank and still that we tried not to let our feet slip on the path. Even the slight grating of the iron tips on our sticks against the pebbles was distinctly an intrusion. Now and then we heard dull voices from beyond the wall, where two men were digging in a garden plot. They touched their caps when we asked whether we might go through another gate. It was as well to inquire, though we meant to go in any case. "Must speak to her at the Manor," was all they said.

So we went through, lifting the latch stealthily. Beyond were lawns and gravel paths and little else, we thought, for we did not see the manor-house until we had boldly gone further. Then there it was—quite perfect, small and untouched and unquestionably authentic. We forgot we were trespassers and frankly stared. Fortunately, not a person was within sight or hearing. The diamond panes of the mullioned windows blinked at us in the shifting light and shadow; on the walls spread crimson creepers lavishly; within the porch were huddled some garden tools—a rake, two or three battered pails, and a discarded trellis; the house door was shut securely against us, showing the pattern of its huge nails and the formidable strength of its lock.

* * *

PERHAPS AN ANTIQUARIAN would not have been enthusiastic. An old stone manor-house, Elizabethan probably, stalwart and stately. There are hundreds of them up and down the English countryside. But to us it was infinitely more than this: a thing exquisitely reassuring. To think that this house had so preserved its personality and integrity amidst so much that is changing. Radio, telephone, electric light, central heating: the manor-house would have had no traffic with a single one of these. And yet we could not think of anything we would have had different. The dignity, the assurance, the balanced proportions, the sturdy beauty of it—these qualities would last throughout time.

We don't know even its name. If we heard it, the name has gone completely. If we needed to go there again on urgent business, it would frankly be impossible without our friend and a capable car. We think only that the hamlet's name began with P. Yet, in the midst of a frenzied world and at great geographical distance, the remembrance of that hidden manor-house implies unspeakable grace and comfort. In an odd intangible way, it was home.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Country Kitchen

OUR house did not boast a dining-room. Usually we ate at one end of the large kitchen—the end where two windows let in a stream of sunlight. The kitchen was a large, exceedingly pleasant room. The floor was bare except for braided rugs before the stove and work table, with another at the sunniest window, where stood my mother's rocking-chair and sewing basket.

I do not remember much about the walls, except for the large map of the world hanging behind the table where we usually ate, and across from where I sat. A map on which I learned my letters and across whose green waters and pastel lands I journeyed countless miles in silent dreams.

In such a room as this, inconvenient, poorly equipped for the work to be done in it, arranged with absolutely no thought to saving steps or labor, freezing cold in winter until the morning fires were lighted, hot in summer until the stove was allowed to cool off in late afternoon, but homely in comfort with cheerful even charming atmosphere—here was cooked the food which, as I think about it, still makes my mouth water.—From "The Country Kitchen," by DELLA T. LUTES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months.... $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 23.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1230 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © The Tate Gallery, London

"PORTRAIT OF AUGUSTE RODIN": *A Pastel Drawing by Henry Tonks*

ON THE walls of the Tate Gallery, London, hangs a small pastel portrait of an exceptionally interesting man by an exceptionally interesting artist. The man is Auguste Rodin, most celebrated French sculptor of his time; the artist, Henry Tonks, late Slade Professor in the University of London, who, during many years a member of the New English Art Club, maintained the high technical standard of English painting.

From point of size, the portrait is of little consequence; from point of coloring, it might easily be overlooked. The fact that it attracts is due to the artist's extraordinary gift for capturing the natural and spontaneous attitude of the sitter, revealing with almost uncanny exactitude his idiosyncrasies.

The robust, black-coated figure is full of a tremendous vitality. The head is thrown back at a characteristic angle, with eyes partly closed in the aloof, yet scrutinizing manner so typical of the sculptor. The large, clever hands are expressively alive, the lips, so guarded in speech, are firmly closed. The whole pose bears out the unaffected, kindly nature of the great man, whose love of life and hearty enjoyment of work are suggested in every line.

Rodin in an empty room, sitting on an upright chair against a bare, evenly colored wall, is a true presentment of the artist even at the height of his fame. His home was austerely simple, his tastes rigidly plain. To recline in an easy chair would have suggested self-indulgence which, to one of his vigorous energy, was unthinkable.

Asked one day why he maintained such plainness in his home, he replied: "You see, when I open the windows and the light and the landscape flood the room, it partakes of the pensive stillness of Nature. No obtrusive and artificial objects prevent it from harmonising with the fields and hills about me."

Margaret Fuller Writes of Rydal Mount

"OUR visit to Mr. Wordsworth was fortunate. He is seventy-six; but his is a florid, fair old age. He walked with us to all his haunts about the house. Its situation is beautiful, and the 'Rydalian Laurels' are magnificent. Still, I saw abodes among the hills that I should have preferred for Wordsworth; more wild and still more romantic. The fresh and lovely Rydal Mount seems merely the retirement of a gentleman, rather than the haunt of a poet. He showed his benignity of disposition in several little things, especially in his attentions to a young boy we had with us. This boy had left the circus, exhibiting its feats of horsemanship, in Ambleside, 'for that day only,' at his own desire to see Wordsworth; and I feared he would be dissatisfied, as I know I should have been at his age, if, when called to see a poet, I had found no Apollo flaming with youthful glory, laurel-crowned, and lyre in hand; but instead, a reverend old man clothed in black, and walking with cautious step along the level garden-path. However, he was not disappointed; and Wordsworth, in his turn, seemed to feel and prize a congenial nature in this child.

"Taking us into the house, he showed us the picture of his sister, repeating with much expression some lines of hers, and those so famous of his about her, beginning 'Five years,' etc.; also, his own picture, by Inman, of whom he spoke with esteem. I had asked to see a picture in that room, which has been described in one of the finest of his later poems. A hundred times had I wished to see this picture, yet when seen was not disappointed by it. The light was unfavorable, but it had a light of its own—

'whose mild gleam
Of beauty never ceases to enrich
The common light.'

"Mr. Wordsworth is fond of the hollyhock; a partiality scarcely deserved by the flower, but which marks the simplicty of his tastes. He had made a long avenue of them, of all colors, from the crimson brown to rose, straw-color, and white, and pleased himself with having made proselytes to a liking for them, among his neighbors.

"I have never seen such magnificent fuchsias as at Ambleside, and there was one to be seen in every cottage-yard. They are no longer here under the shelter of the greenhouse, as with us, and as they used to be in England. The plant from its grace and finished elegance, being a great favorite of mine, I should like to see it as frequently and of as luxuriant growth at home, and asked their mode of culture, which I have here marked down for the benefit of all who may be interested. . . .

"Mr. Wordsworth spoke with more liberality than we expected of the recent measures about Corn-laws, saying that 'the principle was certainly right, though whether existing interests had been as carefully attended to as was right, he was not prepared to say,' etc. His neighbors were pleased to hear of his speaking thus mildly, and hailed it as a sign that he was opening his mind to more light on these subjects. They lament that his habits of seclusion keep him ignorant of the real wants of England and the world. Living in this region, which is cultivated by small proprietors, where there is little poverty, vice or misery, he hears not the voice which cries so loudly from other parts of England, and will not be stilled by sweet, poetic suasion, or philosophy."—From "The Lost Art," by DOROTHY VAN DOREN. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

A Winter Chore

FRAGRANT wood I carry
From out-of-doors,—
Sticks of white birch
Mixed with black cherry.

I bring enough today
To last me through tomorrow.
I stack the wood with care,
And turn my work to play.

The axe, a cherished thing,
Is stuck in a stump.
I hope that a bird will sit
On its handle, and sing.

WADE VAN DORE

Forests From the Outside

EVEN from the outside the tropical forest reveals its wealth of species. Each one of its many kinds of tree has its individual mode of growth, and when we see the forest in the distance, over the low hills of the coastal landscape of north-eastern Brazil, its outline is serrated and irregular; here the trees lift themselves high against the sky, there they are lower; this tree is tall and slender, that outspreads a spherical crown; and above them all the great and spacious Leguminosae lift their spreading umbrella-shaped summits. . . .

How uniform in comparison is the outline of a European wood! Our woods, seen from outside, give the impression of an unbroken green fleece whose gentle undulations are marked by faint shadows and transitions of tone. The whole is as though painted in water-color. The tropical forest could be painted only in oils, and the gaze rests with content on the deep, vivid, saturated greens with their gleaming highlights. The greens of the tropics are for the most part darker than our greens; even by the Mediterranean the golden oranges glow in a sombre foliage.

But the tender, uniform coloring of the outer surface of the forest is absent in the torrid zone. Here each tree-top stands out bodily, and individually; each shows a different shade of green, and thus the picture is rich in color and modelling. The face of the forest is netted and streaked by the light-colored boughs and trunks, for just as human beings prefer to wear white in the tropics, so the trees prefer to cover themselves with bark of a light color. And on account of the sparse foliage one can distinguish the scaffolding of the boughs quite a long way off; for these even break through the crown of the tree, curling out against the sky in the most singular fashion. On the hills of Ceylon, where the tree-tops were of all different colors, from red and yellow to green, the trees reminded one strikingly of cauliflowers, although this did not in the least detract from the beauty of the scene. In the mountains the air was so limpid that one seemed to distinguish every leaf, and under the blue sky the plastic solidity of the forest was indescribable.—From "A Naturalist in Brazil," by KONRAD GUENTHER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"The Lord stood with me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE comes a time in the lives of many of us when we feel bereft of human friends or material support, when we must stand firmly for our convictions despite opposition. Men in all generations have so stood alone with Truth. One familiar and outstanding example of this is Paul. Some of his far-reaching epistles were written while he was a prisoner, for the inspiration of the fellow workers from whom he was separated. The second epistle to Timothy was written from Rome, where Paul was imprisoned for the second time. He lays slight stress on the imprisonment. Rather are his words a song of praise—rejoicing in God's power and presence. In spite of his bonds, no one was more free than Paul. He wrote thus (II Timothy 4:16, 17): "At my first answer no man stood with me, but all men forsook me. . . . Notwithstanding the Lord stood with me, and strengthened me; . . . and I was delivered out of the mouth of the lion." "The Lord stood with me"—what an assurance of spiritual victory! What unruffled dignity, dominion, and tranquillity may be attained through the knowledge of God as ever present to support and liberate!

It is at a time of urgent stress that Christian Science has come into the lives of some of its students, revealing to them the all-wise, all-loving God, constantly providing good for His children. Christian Science teaches that God is not only omnipotent, possessing all power, but that He is also omnipresent, inseparable from His creation. God is instantly available, whatever the human conditions may be. God is Spirit, and man is His perfect, complete expression. As this true view of man as spiritual, not subject to matter or material law, comes to light, the student rejoices that evil loses its seeming reality, becomes less formidable, less terrifying, until it disappears. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy puts it like this (p. 480): "Where the spirit of God is, and there is no place where God is not, evil becomes nothing,—the opposite of the something of Spirit."

The reiteration of praise to God in the face of untoward circumstances is necessary for us today. Understanding God as ever present should kindle joy in whatever seemingly desolate situation. It should enable us to sing even in a prison of suffering. As thought is lifted to God in faith, gratitude, confidence in spiritual good, the bonds of sickness, sin, lack, ill-humor, fear are dissolved, and we find the spiritual freedom which results in healing, regeneration, and authority.

Fear of personal opinion or the mythical "they" too often hinders our progress. We ask, What will they think? or, What will they say? or, What will they do? The only question for any true thinker is, What is right? Awareness of omnipresent good sustains right thinking and doing, for courage, born of God, never accepts defeat. Faith in God enables one to press on with undiminished vitality. Obedience to God's law compensates and remunerates with blessings beyond measure. We may be sure that God is not afar off if we are spontaneously expressing love; if we are tender and gracious in the home, patient and kind in our business relations; if we can bear criticism sweetly; if service for others is not a task; if we find it easy to love all men, all classes, all nations. God is equally present for all, but only those who love and serve Him are really aware of His loving-kindness.

When Jesus had proved the individual, eternal nature of Life by raising himself from the dead, he talked with his disciples and encouraged them. When he ascended, he left this little band to carry on his important work. They had become accustomed to persecution, but this forced them to dependence on spiritual realities alone. They were rewarded, for on the day of Pentecost "they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance" (Acts 2:4).

We, today, may experience this spiritual inspiration, for the Comforter, the divine Science which Christ Jesus promised should come, has appeared. Christian Science sets before us the Christian religion which the Master taught, with its rules for healing, and bids us follow his example in healing the sick, as well as in preaching and practicing his simple precepts of brotherly love. His promise still holds (Matthew 18:20): "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." The world is abundantly blessed by those who are maintaining and demonstrating the spiritual law that heals. There are many today who know, with certainty of proof, that Christ is "in the midst of them."

When we can say with surety, "The Lord stood with me," we are in our rightful place. Then we exhibit love even under trying conditions. We admit the claims of good only. Love is never hopeless; it is a radiant, life-giving quality. It enables us to declare with Paul (II Timothy 4:18), "And the Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and will preserve me unto his heavenly kingdom: to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Le Seigneur m'a assisté"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS la vie de beaucoup d'entre nous, il vient un temps où nous ne pouvons plus compter soit sur les amis terrestres soit sur les appuis matériels; où malgré l'opposition nous devons tenir ferme et rester fidèles à nos convictions. A toutes les époques, certains disciples sont restés seuls avec la Vérité. Sous ce rapport, l'exemple de Paul est à la fois remarquable et bien connu. Alors qu'il était prisonnier, cet apôtre écrivit quelques-unes de ses profondes épîtres, pour l'inspiration des compagnons d'œuvre dont il était séparé. La deuxième épître à Timothée fut écrite à Rome, où pour la seconde fois Paul était emprisonné. Son auteur n'appuie pas beaucoup sur cet emprisonnement. Il chante plutôt les louanges de Dieu; il affirme avec joie la présence et le pouvoir divins. Malgré ses chaînes, personne n'était plus libre que Paul. Voici ce qu'il déclare (II Timothée 4:16, 17): "Dans ma première défense, personne ne m'a assisté; tous m'ont abandonné... Mais le Seigneur m'a assisté et m'a fortifié.... et j'ai été délivré de la gueule du lion." "Le Seigneur m'a assisté"—quelle assurance de victoire spirituelle! Quelle dignité sereine, quelle maîtrise, quel calme nous apporte la connaissance du fait que Dieu est toujours présent pour soutenir et libérer les Siens!

C'est parfois à l'heure des plus grandes détresses que les adhérents de la Science Chrétienne ont appris à connaître cette Science; elle leur a révélé un Dieu de sagesse et d'amour, qui départ constamment le bien à Ses enfants. La Science Chrétienne affirme que Dieu est omnipotent—Son pouvoir est sans limites; elle montre aussi qu'Il est omniprésent, inséparable de Sa création. Dieu est instantanément accessible, quelle que puisse être la condition des humains. Dieu est Esprit; l'homme est Son expression parfaite, complète. A mesure qu'est mise en lumière cette vraie conception de l'homme en tant que spirituel, nullement soumis à la matière ou aux lois matérielles, les disciples constatent avec joie que le mal perd son apparente réalité, devient moins formidable, moins terrifiant, jusqu'à sa disparition finale. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "Là où est l'esprit de Dieu, et il n'y a point de lieu où Dieu n'est pas, le mal devient néant,—l'opposé du quelque chose de l'Esprit" (p. 480).

Redire les louanges de Dieu lorsque nous nous trouvons en face de circonstances pénibles, voilà qui est nécessaire aujourd'hui. Comprendre que Dieu est toujours présent devrait faire naître la joie quand les circonstances paraissent le plus tristes. Avec cette compréhension, nous devrions pouvoir chanter même dans la prison des souffrances. Lorsque par la foi, la gratitude et la confiance dans le bien spirituel, la pensée s'élève vers Dieu, les liens de la maladie, du péché, du manque, de la mauvaise humeur ou de la crainte se dénouent, et le disciple trouve la liberté spirituelle aboutissant à la guérison, à la régénération, à la maîtrise.

Trop souvent nos progrès sont entravés par la crainte des opinions personnelles ou du "on" hypothétique. Nous sommes enclins à nous dire: Que pensera-t-on? Que dira-t-on? Que fera-t-on? Mais pour le penseur sincère, une seule question importe: Qu'est-ce qui est juste? Avoir conscience du bien toujours présent soutiendra le penser et l'action justes, car le courage né de Dieu n'accepte jamais la défaite. S'il a foi en Dieu, le disciple peut poursuivre sa marche avec une vitalité toujours nouvelle. Obéir à la loi divine apporte des compensations, des récompenses et des bénédictions sans mesure. Nous pouvons être certains que Dieu n'est pas éloigné si nous exprimons spontanément l'amour; si nous nous montrons aimables et pleins d'affections dans notre foyer, patients et bienveillants dans les rapports qu'entraîne notre travail; si la critique ne nous blesse point; si nous n'estimons pas que servir autrui soit une corvée; si nous trouvons facile d'aimer tous les hommes, toutes les classes, toutes les nations. Qu'il s'agisse des uns ou des autres, Dieu est toujours présent; mais ceux qui L'aiment et Le servent sont seuls à pouvoir réellement prendre conscience de Sa bonté.

Lorsqu'il eut prouvé, par sa résurrection d'entre les morts, la nature individuelle, éternelle, de la Vie, Jésus parla aux disciples et les encouragea. Après l'ascension, ce fut cette petite troupe qui dut poursuivre l'œuvre importante dont il avait jeté les bases. Les disciples étaient habitués aux persécutions, mais ceci les obligeait à mettre toute leur confiance dans les réalités spirituelles. Ils en furent récompensés, puisque le jour de la Pentecôte "ils furent tous remplis du Saint-Esprit, et ils commencèrent à parler en des langues étrangères, selon que l'esprit leur donnait de s'exprimer" (Actes 2:4).

Nous pouvons ressentir aujourd'hui ce souffle spirituel, car il est apparu le Consolateur, la divine Science dont le Christ Jésus annonça la venue. La Science Chrétienne nous présente le christianisme enseigné par le Maître et comportant les règles de la guérison; elle nous dit de suivre l'exemple de Jésus en guérissant les malades, en prêchant et en pratiquant les simples préceptes de l'amour fraternel. La promesse du Maître est toujours valable (Matthieu 18:20): "Là où deux ou trois sont réunis en mon nom, je suis au milieu d'eux." Ils font au monde un bien immense ceux qui maintiennent et démontrent la loi spirituelle apportant la guérison. Aujourd'hui de nombreux disciples savent que Christ est "au milieu d'eux," car ils en ont des preuves concluantes.

Quand nous pouvons dire en toute assurance: "Le Seigneur m'a assisté"—nous sommes à la place où nous devons être. Alors, même dans des circonstances pénibles, nous manifestons l'amour. Les revendications du bien sont les seules que nous admettions. L'amour ne se décourage jamais: c'est une qualité rayonnante qui donne la vie. Elle nous permet de déclarer avec Paul (II Timothée 4:18): "Le Seigneur me délivrera de tout mal et me sauvera dans son royaume céleste. A lui soit la gloire, aux siècles des siècles! Amen."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon
"LOVE"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover.... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1938 ☆☆ K

Review of the Week: State and City of Boston

State House

Sales Tax Plan, Budget, Hospitals, And Bickford Charges Are High Spots

Page one headlines out of the State House this week:

The sales tax as the only way to lift $45,000,000 burden from real estate; the prospect of the Commonwealth caring for at last 10 per cent of its population for years to come; the Governor's budget of $72,488,502; a state-wide probe of state mental institutions following disclosures of violent deaths of patients; Auditor Thomas H. Buckley smoking out the Governor for a stand on Federal financing for flood control.

Sales Tax

Sales tax opponents were invited to produce an alternative plan "as definite and detailed and practical" to give immediate relief to real estate in the voluminous report of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures.

In its report the Commission disclosed that the actual cost for welfare relief in 1936 totaled $141,862,099, including WPA expenditures. The actual cost was $42,411,938. The first figure represents a per capita cost of $32.61. In 1929 the per capita cost for relief was $3.31.

State Hospitals

It was during a checking up in another branch of state finances that the hospital situation was brought to public attention. In examining the records at Medfield State Hospital, Auditor Buckley came upon the tragedy, last August, of two inmates meeting their end at the hand of another mental patient.

Subsequent disclosures have brought the number of violent deaths in hospitals up to seven and the Governor has requested a detailed report from the Commissioner of Public Safety.

Auditor Buckley has announced that a complete reorganization of the system of accounting will be effective for State hospitals Feb. 1.

Bickford Charges

The Legislature now has for its decision the Leland C. Bickford charge that members "could be bought for $100 down to a pound of tea." The majority report for the committee which sought unsuccessfully to have the Yankee Network News Service editor disclose names to substantiate his allegations recommends having the Attorney General and the District Attorney for Suffolk County investigate.

One minority report calls for a special prosecutor to weigh the charges and another demands the appointment of a special legislative committee to investigate the allegations.

City Hall

Mayor Tobin's Economy Cry Rings Loud in City Affairs

Economy was the keyword at City Hall this week.

It applied to economy of time that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin could give to social functions which he worked on Boston's creaking budget; it applied to the demands he made on departmental heads to trim their appropriation requests; it applied to the Mayor's conference with city officials to suggest ways to cut down city services and expenditures.

Week began with Mayor Tobin, speaking at a Shriners' luncheon, scoring certain Boston lawyers for advising clients to withhold tax payments until abatements were granted. This practice, he said, keeps revenues from the city so bills cannot be paid promptly, it makes the property appear to be distressed, so affecting the outcome of the tax abatement proceedings.

Wednesday the Mayor called upon the departmental heads to cut their budget requests. "You know better than anybody," he said, "where cuts can best be made. It's up to you to make them."

For benefit of City Hall morale, the new Mayor promised that evidences of economy and efficiency on the part of individual employees would find reward.

Week ended with the Mayor opening the new Commonwealth-Massachusetts avenue underpass, approving the closing of two city hospital relief stations, and boring steadily along the path of further economies.

Still undecided at week's end was decision from the State House concerning the fiscal help Mayor Tobin believes he needs to keep Boston off the sharp rocks of bankruptcy.

Textile

Two Chelseas Exchange Greetings; Textile Centers Oppose Trade Pact

Across the sea in Chelsea, Eng., this week the "Worshipful Mayor" wrote friendly greetings for the New Year to Mayor Edward J. Voke of Chelsea, Mass.

"In times of such world unrest as the present I feel," said G. F. Wilkins of the English Chelsea, "that the association of the men of good will of the English-speaking democracies cannot be too close."

Many residents of New England echoed these sentiments, and Mayor Voke sent an appreciative reply.

In textile mills of Lawrence and other cities, however, a different feeling was evidenced toward England this week. Backed by officials of the giant American Woolen Company plant, Mayor Walter A. Griffin of Lawrence planned an inter-state propaganda campaign to defeat the Anglo-American reciprocal trade agreement, now proposed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Fearing that tariffs on manufactured woolen and cotton goods would be lowered in the proposed treaty, in order to exchange British goods for numerous American manufactures now barred from English markets, the Mayor said he had the support of Gov. Charles Francis Hurley of Massachusetts and Gov. Francis Parnell Murphy of New Hampshire to fight the reciprocal pact.

The arguments of Secretary Hull that the treaty will be an aid to world peace by binding the two English-speaking nations closer with bonds of trade and setting an example for lowering of tariff barriers throughout the world were regarded in this section as of less value than the effect upon employment and dividends in textile mills.

Community Fund Grows

Radcliffe Discusses Foreign Affairs Harvard Head Would Cut College Lists

With Community Fund posters covering the city, Boston reminded itself this week to aid the 1938 Campaign. Nearly $2,000,000 toward the $4,500,000 goal had been received at the week's end to meet needs of persons served by 109 social service agencies in this area.

Joseph B. Kennedy, East Boston's contribution to the New Deal, presently Ambassador to Great Britain, opened the campaign at Mechanics Building Monday night.

"It is good, sound, wise business foresight," he said, "to help in sending the drive well beyond its objective."

The two leading towns at present in the allocation of funds are Hull and Westwood. The drive continues until Feb. 8.

Radcliffe College was a busy place this week, what with three days of discussion of the Foreign Affairs School of Politics, an annual event of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Faneuil Hall and Quincy Markets moved right out of Boston and then back again within a day's time when it was thought that the wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers would close down and move to the Cambridge Regional Market. But on Wednesday Mayor Maurice J. Tobin ironed out the whole matter when he made public a letter which denied any statement that there would be a general exodus. Now the Boston consumer can once again make his week-end purchases in the market district.

Fewer but more fit college students should be admitted to American universities, as today there is an overcrowding in the learned professions which now threatens the United States with conditions of unemployment. Such is the statement of Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, issued earlier in the week.

Shipping Review

Five-Masted Schooner Goes Into Discard Icebreaker Service Kept on Move

The Edna G. Hoyt, believed the only Yankee "five-sticker" left on the seas, saw Boston for the last time when it sailed in August on a voyage to Ireland. Its Boston owners announce that on account of its having suffered damage in a storm, it will be sold in Lisbon. With a seriously arched hull and the 'tween decks collapsed, the vessel was regarded as past repair.

Of about the same vintage as the five-master Nancy, which loomed for years on the beach at Nantasket, the "Hoyt" was built in Thomaston, Maine, just after the war time boom. For most of its career it has been plying between Maine and the West Indies, carrying cargoes of potatoes, barrel shooks, molasses and lumber.

While the Coast Guard icebreaker Kickapoo proceeded with its regular work of keeping channels in the Penobscot region of Maine open, ice trouble began to develop this week as far south as Pawtucket, R. I. Three to four inches formed on the Pawtuxet River on Thursday night, and the Boston Coast Guard headquarters were called on for assistance in liberating tugs and barges. The patrol boat Faunce went up from Woods Hole to take care of the situation. At Boston, oil tankers and coal barges kept Chelsea Creek and other inlets open.

Hurley Plans To Safeguard N.E. Industry

Governor to Lead Move Against Trade Treaty With Great Britain

Boston Today

Hurley to Lead Treaty Opponents

Stepping into the vanguard of a crusade against the proposed reciprocal trade treaty with Great Britain, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today called upon mayors, selectmen, textile leaders and labor to rally to its standard.

Summoning labor representatives and manufacturers to join municipal officials in attending a mass meeting in the State House next Thursday, the Governor wrote:

"With realization of the dangers to our textile industries existent in the proposed reciprocal trade treaty, I shall use every resource to combat any possible adverse effects of this agreement on the industrial and economic welfare of Massachusetts."

Relief Hospital Closings Opposed

Protests against the closing of the East Boston and Haymarket Relief Hospitals, recommended by the Boston City Hospital trustees and approved by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as an economy measure yesterday, mounted today.

More than 5000 East Boston residents signed petitions of protest, and a mass meeting, led by Representative Rico Cappucci, East Boston Democrat, is planned for this afternoon.

Representative Cappucci announced, also, that with a committee of four, including two business men and two longshoremen, he planned to visit the Mayor's office to protest the closing of the relief stations.

Although 74 employees of the two stations to be closed are to be transferred, probably, to the pay roll of the City Hospital itself, it was estimated unofficially today that the discontinuance of the stations would mean a saving of about $100,000 a year.

The Mayor declared that there is no real need today for the Relief Hospitals—which amount to something like first aid stations—because the East Boston tunnel and speedy transportation now available, make it possible for residents near the stations to reach the City Hospital itself in less time than can residents of some other sections such as West Roxbury, which have no local stations.

Dolan Yacht Going for Taxes

The palatial yacht Maicaway, owned by Edmund L. Dolan, former Boston city treasurer, which has several years' delinquent taxes outstanding against it, was put up for sale this afternoon at Baker's Yacht Basin in Quincy by Deputy United States Marshal Daniel J. Chapman.

Former Gov. James M. Curley frequently took trips on the yacht in years gone by, with Mr. Dolan. Both lived on Jamaicaway—from which the name of the boat was derived.

The Maicaway was purchased by Mr. Dolan in 1931, while he was city treasurer, from Albert L. Smith of Philadelphia. It is 91 feet long, 90 gross tons, has a 700 horsepower engine, and requires a six-man crew. It was built in Nyack, N. Y., in 1928.

Cloudy Weather, Rising Mercury

The forecast from the Weather Bureau for today—"Fair early today with increasing cloudiness by afternoon with temperatures slowly rising. Cloudy and warmer tonight." The thermometer probably will stay around the middle 20's tonight becoming colder on Sunday.

Fifteen degrees was the lowest temperature recorded last night, according to the Weather Bureau, with reports of 16 degrees this morning.

Light snow flurries were reported in the St. Lawrence valley and northern New York State, but not in New England.

Weather

Boston and Vicinity: Generally overcast and somewhat warmer tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; moderate southwesterly winds.

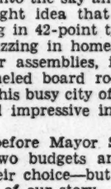
Maine: Generally fair tonight and Sunday except possibly snow Sunday in north portion. Slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight and Sunday. Possibly snow Sunday, warmer in south and central portions tonight.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight and Sunday. Rain Sunday night.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight and Sunday, possibly snow in west portion Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south or southwest wind over south and central portions and moderate shifting over extreme south portion and fair weather tonight becoming overcast Sunday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	15	Minneapolis	13	12
Bermuda	54	..	New Orleans	48	46
Chicago	24	22	New York	22	18
Denver	30	24	Norfolk	24	22
Helena	-4	-4	Philadelphia	22	20
Jacksonville	32	32	St. Louis	42	40
Los Angeles	50	50	S. Francisco	48	46
Miami	48	44	Washington	20	20

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. Jan. 29
B—Minimum, Jan. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:13 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Sunday, 10:54 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 10:54 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Monday, 11:06 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:34 p. m.

Here's a Mayor Who Made Voters Help Him Run City

By a Staff Photographer

Thomas J. Spellacy
Mayor of Hartford, Conn.

Hartford Is Proud of Its Parks

Top—Bushnell Park

Upper Left—James F. McCourt, in Dark Suit, Acting President of the Common Council; John A. Gleason, in Light Suit, Town and City Clerk; John J. Reilly, Smiling, Messenger

Hurley Swings To U.S. Plan On Flood Control

Gov. Charles F. Hurley fulfilled his promise to clarify his position on flood control compacts by announcing in a radio speech last night that with all the force at his command he will take the leadership and urge the other New England Governors "to consider the merits" of the proposal whereby the Federal Government will foot the bill, a $20,000,000 item, and, in return, retain title to the land at the dam sites on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers.

Thus reversing his stand of a short time back, and, in effect acceding to the demand of State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley that the Governor accept the government offer to pay the entire costs, Governor Hurley settled for the public record his swing to agreement that the Government should have the right to any power that might be developed at the dams.

Early Action Sought

In swinging to the compromise proposal made by U. S. Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston, as an amendment to the Congressional bill for Federal approval to the New England flood control projects, Governor Hurley said:

"If it is found that the McCormack bill adequately protects the lives, safety and property of the persons in the flood area, the only consideration which concerns me, I shall urge them (the states) to adopt the amendment so that flood control may be attained at once."

Political circles today continued to attach importance to the recent visit here of James Roosevelt, son and secretary to the President, as

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Community Fund Near $2,000,000 In Late Reports

Although no report luncheon was held today by the Greater Boston 1938 Community Fund Campaign Drive forces, the total already collected by noon was estimated at $1,915,000 and great hopes were held for the results of the week-end's solicitation. The goal of the drive is $4,500,000 by Feb. 8.

At the third report luncheon yesterday Allyn B. McIntire, chairman of the Publicity Committee, presented pairs of roller skates to Frederic Cameron Church, Jr., Chairman of the Industry and Finance Division; Raymond S. Wilkins, Chairman of the Metropolitan Division, and Thomas H. Carens, Chairman of the Districts Division. He announced that the man using the skates to best advantage in covering the 500-square-mile Greater Boston territory would be awarded a kiddie-car at next Wednesday's report luncheon.

The "Dutch Treat" report luncheons are scheduled for Monday, Wednesday and Friday next week at 12:30 in the City Club. As their name implies, they are not paid for by the campaign, but by individual workers attending them.

Monitor's Community Fund dial: Page 11.

Hartford Now Tax Wise Listens to Its Mayor

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29—Stop almost any citizen on one of Hartford's bustling streets these days, ask him what the city's tax rate is and he'll shoot back without hardly drawing a breath, or registering surprise that he is asked such a strange question, "29¼ mills."

A year ago, even a month ago, the same citizen—unless he happened to be a city official or a large property owner who had just received his tax bill—probably would not have been able to answer. That was before Hartford's tax rate became first-page news, before Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy turned dramatist, reached into the sky and pulled down the bright idea that started editors writing in 42-point type and tongues to buzzing in homes, clubs, parent-teacher assemblies, in more than one paneled board room and elsewhere in this busy city of mellow traditions and impressive insurance companies.

That was before Mayor Spellacy figured out two budgets and gave the people their choice—but that is getting ahead of our story.

An Oft-Told Story

The story of Hartford is the story of many another American city of more or less than Greater Hartford's 300,000 population. It's the old story of real estate owners clamoring for relief from the tax burden, of city employees trying a hand at politics to force pay raises and promotions, of parents and teachers demanding more for schools, of a citizenry that expects better and cleaner streets, more and more new books in the library, full fire and police protection, and with all these things simultaneously wants lowered taxes.

Nice, but not mathematically possible.

When a mayor and city administration gets caught between the pressure for continued and even extended services and the incantation for lower taxes it is a position to make even a genial six foot, four inch mayor like Tom Spellacy a trifle warm.

When the demands for economy are just unfocused generalities that carry the implication that the administration is wasteful and extravagant, employees overpaid and too numerous, and inefficiency rife, it is a situation that sometimes makes a mayor boil over.

Didn't Exactly Boil

Tom Spellacy didn't boil over, but he got stirred enough to do some serious thinking about a subject that has interested many a mayor before him. He reflected on how unfair it was for citizens to elect a mayor, plump a big problem in his lap and then stand off and, far from helping him, criticize his best efforts.

He wished—and what mayor has not—that he might talk things over with his constituents, acquaint them with the true situation and gain their general support instead of their

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Boston Strives For Leadership In Ocean Trade

Cutting of 40-Foot Channel Will Open Harbor to Largest Vessels

Once Led Nation

Port Aims to Regain Position as American Metropolis of Maritime World

Boston harbor—once the home port of 500 proud sailing ships and the nation's No. 1 seaport—is laying plans for recovery of at least a portion of the lucrative trade that virtually built New England and financed much of the development of the interior.

While battling against rate differentials and practices by other ports that tend to draw business away from Boston, the historic old seaport is receiving the aid of the Federal Government in improving its main ship channel so it can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The program, authorized by Congress on Aug. 30, 1935, will give Boston a channel 40 feet deep from the sea right up to a point opposite Commonwealth Pier, No. 1, in East Boston.

Ledges Blasted

Nearly 2,000,000 yards of material have been excavated from the southerly half of the main ship channel since work began on the 40-foot project in the spring of 1936.

Large areas of ledge formation, chiefly Cambridge slate, lie in the proposed 40-foot channel. To remove this rock will require nearly three more years, according to United States Army Engineers, under whose supervision the project is being carried on.

Initial contract for blasting and dredging of rock has been awarded to the M. A. Breymann Dredging Co., and a drill scow is being fitted and prepared to start the $680,471 step of removing approximately 50,970 cubic yards of ledge rock and about 59,400 cubic yards of other material, the first "bite" of several that will be necessary to take out the ledge formation.

Official notice to proceed with the work was sent the successful bidder last week and work is expected to start within a week or two. The channel, when completed, will be 40-feet deep for a width of 600 feet.

Directed by Engineers

The channel improvement—like all similar projects in rivers and harbors of the nation—is under direction of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army. All phases of this work in the Boston district, which embraces the States of Maine and New Hampshire, and eastern Massachusetts from the New Hampshire line to the southern end of Nauset Beach at Chatham Bar, Cape Cod, and including the Buzzards Bay approach channel to the Cape Cod Canal, is in charge of the district engineer in Boston—Lieut. Col. A. K. B. Lyman.

First organized by the Continental Congress, in 1776, and definitely established by Congress, in 1789, the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, has since been in continued existence. For 150 years the corps has been charged with many of the more important construction and engineering activities of the Government.

Boston's natural harbor was amply sufficient to handle the commerce of Colonial days, and the first work done for the port of Boston by the Federal Government was authorized by a Congressional Act of 1825 which provided for "the preservation of the islands in Boston Harbor, necessary to the security of that place."

Island Erosion

Headlands and islands in Boston Harbor in those days were without protection against erosion of the sea. Rocks obstructed the entrance to the lower main ship channel, which was 23 feet deep at mean low water with a least width of 150 feet.

The upper main ship channel, from President Roads (the lower harbor) to piers in the city proper—the area now being further improved—originally had a least depth of 18 feet at mean low water with a least width of 100 feet. On the other end, the channel from President Roads to Broad Sound, had a least depth of 29 feet, and a least width of 200 feet.

Prior to the 1825 project to preserve the Harbor islands, engineers point out, the volume of commerce using Boston increased substantially. As far back as 1698, Boston was the home port of 194 sailing vessels. In the early 1700's this number reached 500 vessels, excluding those engaged in coastal trade and fishing.

Tonnage Shows Increase

In 1720, the Royal Customs Officers reported the clearing of 24,000 tons of shipping annually. By 1807, the vessel tonnage of the United States was about 850,000, and of this total 310,000 belonged to Massachusetts.

Authorities say that from Colonial days to about 1850, Boston Harbor met all the standards of a safe and adequate port. After the middle of the century, the appearance of clipper ships and increased use of large steam vessels made it apparent, a harbor without navigational hazards was necessary.

The first project for channel improvement in Boston Harbor was adopted by Congress in 1867, and provided for a channel 23 feet deep at mean low water. Then came the project of 1892 which gave a depth of 27 feet and a width of 100 feet. Another project in 1902 provided for a channel 35 feet deep and 1200 feet wide from the Navy Yard at Charlestown to President Roads, and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page Ten

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLiagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:45.

Wilbur—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Produced by Jed Harris. Featuring Frank Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

University—
"Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." 9:15, 11:36 a. m., 2:27, 5:18, 7:59, 10:40. Stage: Benny Fields, The Hartmans.

Metropolitan—
Mae West in "Every Day's a Holiday." 9:40, 12:19, 2:42, 5:15, 7:48, 10:21. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Love Is a Headache," with Franchot Tone and Gladys George. Fenway: 2:20, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Revenge," with John Howard and Louise Campbell. Fenway: 1:10, 3:49, 6:35, 9. Paramount: 9:30, a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Love and Hisses" with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon. Scollay: 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7, 9:50. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Expensive Husbands," featuring Beverley Roberts. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:15, 5:50, 8:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

Coolidge Corner—
"52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Paterson and Zasu Pitts. 3:40, 6:50, 10. "She Married an Artist," with John Boles and Helen Westley. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "March of Time." 3:30, 6:35, 9:35.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Ruby Keeler, Lee Dixon in "Ready, Willing and Able." 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10. Also "Last Patrol," with Victor McLaglen. 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Uptown—
"True Confession," with John Barrymore, Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and Una Merkel. 3:10, 6:40, 10. Also "Hitting a New High," with Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," with K. Baker and Jane Wyman. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:15. Also "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," featuring Norma Shearer and Charles Laughton. 8:45, 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:15, 10.

Boston—
"Change of Heart," starring Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:40 a. m.; 2:15, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "The Shadow," with Rita Hayworth and Charles Quigley, 10:20 a. m.; 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:45.

Hub—
Robert Taylor and Irene Dunne in "Magnificent Obsession." 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:30. "San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 9:05. Also "Latest March of Time."

South Station Theater—
"Latest March of Time," Color Musical with Sybil Jason, "Fight to Live," Lennie Hayton and His Orchestra, "Skiing in the Alps," "Unreal Newsreel," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery." 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

State and Orpheum—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Exeter—
Annabella and Henry Fonda in "Wings of the Morning." 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "Counsel for Crime," with Otto Kruger and Jacqueline Wells. 3:45, 6:35, 9:25.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Dance

Majestic Theater—
Mordkin Ballet presents "La Fille Mal Gardee," "Dionysus," and "The Goldfish." 8:15. Due to length of performance, curtain will rise fifteen minutes earlier than originally scheduled.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Artur Schnabel, pianist. Only Boston appearance. 3:30.

Westminster Hotel
Concert by the Vienna Mozart Boys' Choir sponsored by the Boston Unit of the Women's Overseas Service League. 8.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, sponsored by the Federal Music Project. Harry Ellis Dickson, guest violinist. Guest conductor, Arthur Shepard. Alexander Thiede, director. 8:15.

Museum of Fine Arts (Rotunda)—
Concert by the New England String Quartet. Karl Zeise, cellist, Harry Wellcome, violinist, Henry Kramer and Stanley Benson, violinists. 2:30. Wellcome violist, Henry Kramer

Gardner Museum—
Concert by Miss Dorothy Horan, contralto, Miss Frances Brockman, violinist, and Mr. Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Fenway Court. 2.

Boston Public Library—
Chamber concert. Jane Leland Clarke, composer and accompanist; Elton V. Young, pianist; John Blackwood, violinist. 8.
Costume program. Songs by Frances Perry, readings by Helen Doane. 3:30.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on the Museum Treasures by Mrs. Sayward; Spanish Art by Mrs. Tanner. Huntington Avenue. 3:30.

Advancement for Colored People—
Mass Meeting. Discussion of the "Anti-Lynching Law." St. Bartholemew's Church, Cambridge. 7:30.

Monday

New England Women's Club—
Hollingsworth Day. Entertainment; talk on "Lawrence of Arabia." 2:30.

League of Nations Association—
Mrs. S. Warren Sturgis giving readings from Irish Plays and Original Vermont Sketches. 4C0 Beacon Street. 3:30.

Concert Calendar

Jordan Hall—
Sonata recital by Einar Hansen, violinist, and Jeanette Giguere, pianist. 8:15. Jan. 31.

Steinert Hall—
Concert by the students of the Malkin Conservatory of Music. 8:15. Jan. 31.

Jordan Hall—
Last program this season by Adolf Busch violinist, and Rudolf Serkin, pianist, devoted to three Sonatas by Beethoven. 8:30. Feb. 1.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Herbert Moss, bass, and the Merrisen Trio. Open House evening. 8:15. Feb. 1.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by The Conservatory Orchestra. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. Soloists: Eleanor Steber, soprano; Margaret Jane Kimball, pianoforte. 8:15. Feb. 3.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Yehudi Menuhin, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Yehudi Menuhin, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor 8:15. Feb. 5.

Ravel's Memory Honored by Symphony

Dr. Koussevitzky returned yesterday from his fortnight's vacation. He was very welcome. The Friday afternoon audience greeted him with a special warmth. The effect of his presence was immediately apparent in the playing of the orchestra, which assumed again its glowing tone, its precision and its flexibility.

The programs of yesterday and tonight have been dedicated to the memory of Maurice Ravel. By exception, they will not be the same for the two concerts. Yesterday's opened with the Mozart Symphony in D major (K. 504), to which were subjoined three works by Ravel: the Piano Concerto, with J. M. Sanromá for soloist; the "Mother Goose" Suite, and the Second Suite from the ballet, "Daphnis et Chloé."

Program and performance honored the French master, whose place in music is secure. True, even Dr. Koussevitzky, his devoted apostle, could not find material among his compositions to make two programs, or even one, without outside aid. Mozart was called upon yesterday, and it certainly is possible to find an affinity between the two composers. The relation between Ravel and Schumann, whose D minor Symphony is scheduled to lend weight to tonight's program, is less apparent.

It is not necessarily a depreciation of Ravel to admit that it is difficult to fill an hour and three-quarters with his music and avoid the danger of monotony. His talent was delicate, refined, exquisite, perfumed, even precious, really an epitome of the French genius in music. But after an hour and a half one might wish to open the window and let in a little night air from across the Rhine or beside the Danube. Dr. Koussevitzky, wily program maker, does not wait until his audience feels the need of change.

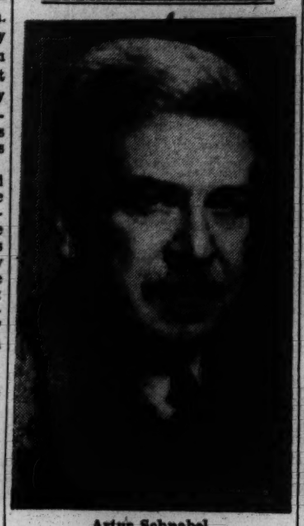
Another hearing of the Pianoforte Concerto leaves us certain that it is not one of Ravel's major works. The slow movement has the characteristic Ravel charm, and the rhythmic complexity of the other two is exciting. The whole work is brilliant. It is also self-conscious and artificial. It was probably composed a little late. It smacks of the nineteen-twenties, and it is going to be very difficult for music written in the nineteen-twenties to survive. The performance was electric, with marvelous co-ordination between soloist and orchestra. Mr. Sanromá earned and received an ovation.

But the program carried out after the intermission an ascending curve. Ravel's gifts were better revealed in the delightful "Mother Goose" Suite, and best of all in the superb "Daphnis et Chloé" music. And here the sympathetic interpretive gifts of Dr. Koussevitzky and the unsurpassed eloquence of the orchestra were placed unreservedly at the service of the composer. L. A. S.

Mrs. Smith and Her Group

In the recent accessions gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts, there has been placed on display an interesting miscellany of objects of art, purchased and presented by

The Arts in Boston



Artur Schnabel

Who Will Give a Program of Beethoven Piano Sonatas in Jordan Hall Tomorrow Afternoon

Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith and her group of friends. A personal interest in the arts has prompted these Boston women to make an extensive study of the Museum collection, and, from time to time, to show their interest in the museum by contributing to its many collections.

The latest gift is interesting for variety, as it is for certain special items. There are, for instance, several Japanese color prints of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They carry on in most respects that fine tradition of genre graphic art, with some variations. Portraits are larger and more personal, betraying, it seems, traces of European influence. The benefits seem to have been artistic ideas from Japan.

Ancient Greek handicraft is represented by a delightful little terra cotta group of ducks and ducklings. From Egypt there are ornaments and fragments of reliefs found in recent excavations at Tel el Amarna.

For contrast there are American contemporary water colors, including pictures by John Whorf, De Hirsh Margules, Prescott M. M. Jones, Agnes Abbot and John Lavalle. These colored washes show the freedom of tendency among our aquarellists who pursue each his chosen path. We wonder a little what place some of the pictures may have in a museum collection, for they seem to lie too close to average and unimportant accomplishment.

The most prominent and most exciting contribution is a copy of an ancient Egyptian chair of the fourth dynasty. The original, in the Cairo Museum, was reconstructed from some remains in the tomb of Hetepheres, Mother of King Cheops.

It is a carrying chair with poles attached, beautifully adorned with borders and ornaments of gold. Its shape is designed with utmost simplicity, with emphasis upon the strict geometric outlines. Even the gold application follows the horizontal and vertical directions with no interference. This is truly majestic design, dignified and sumptuous. The back is elegantly striped with golden hieroglyphics which list the titles of the Queen. No furniture of later ages surpasses this Egyptian piece in function, form or ornament. It is a classical model for modern furniture designers, who have little substantially to add to what an ancient carver has done.

The reproduction in itself is a remarkable achievement in cabinet making and reconstructing ancient joinery. Mr. Dows Dunham is responsible for this excellent job.

D. A.

"Expensive Husbands"

"Love and Hisses," with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon is the principal film at the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters this week.

The second feature is a mild little comedy entitled "Expensive Husbands." Beverly Roberts, of the lovely voice and diction, plays a movie actress who for publicity purposes marries, she believes, an impoverished nobleman whom she has encountered waiting on table. He follows her to Hollywood, runs up tremendous bills and then skips off to Vienna before telling her that he is really not a waiter at all, but a very rich man. The result: reunion in Vienna. Patric Knowles is the nobleman, while Allyn Joslyn, Fritz Feld, Gordon Oliver and Vladimir Sokoloff play supporting roles.

J. D. B.

Half Maine Cities Found Dry on Beer; Increase Forecast

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 29 (AP)—Asserting 52 per cent of Maine's municipalities "are dry so far as beer is concerned," chairman Harold S. Boardman of the State Liquor Commission predicted in an interview "we will see more go dry unless there is closer co-operation from the beer interests and the public."

"This percentage of municipalities which are now dry," he said, "reflects the attitude of the people toward beer.

"By co-operation of the beer interests I mean we need their assistance in the matter of advertising on billboards, the use of which is like waving a red flag in the face of a bull, tending to stir up the fight against liquor.

"As the result of our appeal to the hard liquor interests to do away with billboard advertising on the ground it is not the proper kind, all such concerns have withdrawn that form of advertising and are co-operating 100 percent with us.

"We cannot say that about the beer people, however, who still are using the billboards over all the State, although they received a similar plea from the commission."

Yachting Calls Bostonian Group To Tropical Seas

Week End Sailings

Yachting in the blue waters of the tropics is calling Bostonians from the rigors of New England's winter, and a group of sailing enthusiasts left port today aboard the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships, first of five deep-water passenger liners, and one of 42 vessels of all types, visiting Boston over the week end.

The 100 passengers booked on the Lady Drake include Mr. and Mrs. Richard Saltonstall of Natick, Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Cabot of Needham, and Mr. and Mrs. Howell Maynard of Dedham, who are going to St. Kitts, an island in the British West Indies, where they are to use the yacht Blue Dolphin, chartered from Amory Coolidge. Taking passage to Barbados and Demerara are Mr. and Mrs. Wilson G. Wing, president of the "Stone Bank" of Providence, with Mrs. Wing; Henry D. Sharpe, manufacturer, of Providence, with Mrs. Sharpe; and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Burrage, Jr., of Boston. Other passengers aboard were Stanton H. King, making a round trip to Barbados; and Mrs. Thomas S. Childs, of Holyoke, mother of Prescott Childs, United States Consul at Barbados.

Ths Anchor Liner Caledonia, with 24 passengers for Boston and 174 for New York, is expected to reach Boston Sunday from Glasgow, Belfast and Londonderry.

On Monday noon, the United States Lines steamer, American Merchant, is due with 30 passengers from London, some of whom are to land at Boston. On Monday also, the Lady Nelson, of the Canadian National Steamships, is due at Commonwealth Pier from the British West Indies and Bermuda with about 100 passengers.

On Tuesday, the Excalibur of the American Export Lines is due with passengers from the Mediterranean.

C.I.O. an Issue In Shoe Contract

Four employees of the Jay Shoe Company, of Cambridge, who said they were opposed to being represented by the Committee for Industrial Organization yesterday called upon Paul C. Ryan, secretary to Gov. Charles F. Hurley, and Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty.

The workers said they represented a majority of the 500 employees at the plant and that their employer will not deal with the C. I. O. regarding a new contract for 1938. In this situation, the four workers asked that they be recognized as bargaining representatives for all the workers. Mr. Moriarty promised to look into the matter.

Relief Fund Aid Urged by Mayor

City and county employees are not compelled to contribute to the Community Fund, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin told department heads, county officials, and members of the municipal clerk's association yesterday—but all municipal workers who have "no unusual obligation," he said, can contribute at least a single day's pay.

Speaking as a former worker of the fund, the Mayor said that all gifts to aid the drive should be voluntary, "from the heart." Then using stronger terms, he urged the municipal workers to help the drive reach the goal—$4,500,000.

Shortwave Programs

For Monday, Jan. 31

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Concert of Light Music. TPA2, 19.6m., 15.34meg.

Santiago, Chile—4:00 p. m.—Selected Music and News. CB615, 24.3m., 12.30meg.

London—4:35 p.m.—BBC Orchestra, Sir Adrian Boult, conductor, GSF, 19.6m., 15.31mc.

Tokyo—9:45 p. m.—National Program, JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.83meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSC, 3123m.-9.56mc.; GSL, 49.1m. 6.11mc.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Pictures of Life in German Towns." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Boston—7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio-Telegraph Transmitters. WIXAL, 49.6m.-6.04meg.

Rome—7:38 p. m.—Program by Federation of Business and Professional Women; opera selections; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; 2RP, 30.5m., 9.83meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Joyous Mozart," dances and song (Part 1). DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Program of the Pan American Union. YVBC, 31.7m., 9.6meg.

London—9:55 p. m.—"Lines on the Map: Communication by Land"; news; announcements; chamber music. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg., GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

Presidential Talk Features Saturday Night's Broadcast

The Week-end Radio

An address by President Roosevelt and a radio play written by Maxwell Anderson stand out above the usual excellent entertainment to be heard over the radio during the week-end. President Roosevelt's address, delivered on the occasion of his fifty-sixth birthday for the benefit of his favorite charity, will be heard over the associated stations of the National, Columbia and Mutual networks in New England. In Boston stations WBZ, WNAC, WEEI and WAAB will relay the President's talk tonight at 11:30 p. m.

The Anderson drama, "Second Overture," in one act and one scene, is timed to the Russian revolution, 1918. "The Feast of Ortalans," Mr. Anderson's first NBC play, it may be recalled, is also based on a revolution, the eve of the French revolution. In "Second Overture" a group of czarist refugees in a small city east of Moscow are awaiting disposition at the hands of the Bolsheviki. Partly in verse, partly in prose, the play delineates their fate and offers at the same time an argument for tolerance and sanity in social justice.

Unique in radio, the cast has rehearsed its lines and will work without scripts and without a studio audience.

The Anderson drama, played by a distinguished NBC cast, will precede the Toscanini concert at 9:30 p. m. over the NBC-Red network of WNAC.

Other radio entertainment tonight worth a dialing:

Columbia Workshop, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m., in a dramatic adaptation of the book, "Madame Curie," co-discoverer of radium, written by her daughter, Eve Curie.

NBC Spelling Bee, NBC-WJZ, 8 p. m., to be conducted in Boston studio of WBZ between the copy desk men and compositors of five Boston newspapers including The Christian Science Monitor.

Arturo Toscanini conducting NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC to WBZ and WNAC, 10 p. m., in re-altered program consisting of Rossini's "La Scala di Seta" (The Silken Stairs) Overture; Schumann's "Rhenish" Symphony, Op. 7; Paginini's "Moto Perpetuo"; and Ravel's orchestration of Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition."

Sunday

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, NBC-WJZ to WBZ, 12:30 p. m., to feature three MacDowell selections and first American performance of Migot's "Trois Guirlandes Sonores"; Jan Peerce, tenor, to sing Rossini's coloratura "La Danza" and Fourdrain's "Carnaval."

Magic Key, NBC-WJZ to WBZ, 2 p. m., with Ezio Pinza, basso, Jose Iturbi, pianist, Nola Day, popular vocalist, and 6000-mile short wave interview of John W. White, Buenos Aires correspondent, by Linton Wells.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m., George Enesco, conductor, to play Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 4 (Italian), and the Sibelius tone poem, "The Swan of Tuonela."

Metropolitan Opera Audition, NBC-WJZ, 5 p. m., to hear Robert Shanley, baritone, of Hartford, Conn.; Christine Johnson, of Hopkinsville, Ky., and Elda Ercole, soprano, of Long Island City, N. Y.

Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m., to sing aria from Beethoven's opera, "Fidelio," two lieder and a ballad. Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" and two portions of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" Suite, principal items by orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.

"Rising Musical Stars," NBC-Red to WNAC, 10 p. m., to present Hannah Klein and Paula Gilbert, piano duo. Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" by orchestra.

A. D. H.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Story of Industry.	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs"
5:15 Story of Industry.	**"Tristan and Isolde"..**	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	Kal Grayson's Orch....	Stamp program	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Al Jahn's Orchestra.	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue":	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 Rhythm Revue	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Ben Feld's Orch....	News; Nagel's Orchestra	Dedication of WICC's	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Ben Feld's Orch...	Am. Legion speaker	New Studios at New	Sport results	Toby Harris's Orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel	Haven, Conn.; Yale	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session	Message of Israel	University Band;	Dee Peterson's Orch.	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	drama; studio parade;	Dee Peterson's Orch.	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	sports review	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Columbia Workshop: dramatic sk.	NBC Spelling Bee	Robert L. Ripley; soloists; orchestra	Dedication of WICC's new studios at New	"Jungle Jim"
8:15	NBC Spelling Bee	Jack Haley; Wendy Barry; soloist; orchestra	Haven: Colonials, orch.; soloists	'Melody Ensemble"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Network program			"Four Aces"; vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	Network program			"Four Aces"; vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	Network speakers	London commentator	Dance Music
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra	**Chicago Symphony Orch.**	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:30 Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Second Overture"; dra-	**Concert**	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	matic sketch	**Chicago Symphony Orch.**	Perley Stevens' Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	**National Broadcasting**	**National Broadcasting**	concert	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	**Company Symphony**	**Company Symphony**	**Chicago Symphony Orch.**	James Negra's Orchestra
10:30 guest soloist	**Orchestra, Arturo**	**Orchestra, Arturo**	concert	James Negra's Orchestra
10:45 Track meet	**Toscanini, conductor**	**Toscanini, conductor**	**Chicago Symphony Orch.**	Studio program
11:00 Forecasts; news	**NBC Symphony Orch...**	**NBC Symphony Orch...**	concert	Joe Marbla's Orchestra.
11:15 Red Norvo's Orch..	**NBC Symphony Orch...**	**NBC Symphony Orch...**	Hockey report	Joe Marbla's Orchestra.
11:30 **Address by President**	**Address by President**	**Address by President**	**Address by President**	**Address by President**
11:45 **Roosevelt**	**Roosevelt**	**Roosevelt**	**Roosevelt**	**Roosevelt**

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air.	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	Jewish world program..	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air.	Studio program	variety program	Jewish world program..	Harper's Varieties
10:30 Wahlberg Brown	Dreams of Long Ago:	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Pianoleers
10:45 string ensemble	song dramatization	Network speaker	tist Church service..	Studio speaker
11:00 Old South Church.	News; vocalist	Temple Israel service..	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 Old South Church.	Noon Journal	Temple Israel service..	tist Church service..	"Musical Hits"
11:30 Old South Church.	Felix Knight, songs	Temple Israel service..	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45 Old South Church.	Sports commentator	Temple Israel service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 Gems of Melody..	**NBC Spelling Bee: Ox-**	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 News Service	**ford vs. Harvard and**	prano; organist	Commentator	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	**Radcliffe**	"Martha and Hal"	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
12:45 and organ	**Radio City Symphony**	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
1:00 People's Choral	**Orchestra; Jan Peerce,**	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Union program	**tenor**	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Talk from London.	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	**Tuskegee Institute Choir**	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	**recital**	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Boris Morro's	**Magic Key: Ezio Pinza,**	"Chat About Dogs"	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 string quartet	**basso; Jose Iturbi;**	Travel talk	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Dramatic sketch	**Nola Day; inter-**	"Thatcher Colt Myster-	New Poetry Hour: Col.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	**view.**	ies": sketch	Theodore Roosevelt	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 **New York Philhar-**	"On Broadway"; dra-	"Radio Newsreel"; news	"The First Offender":	Bim Burns's Orchestra
3:15 **monic - Symphony**	matic sketch	interviews	dramatic sketch	Bim Burns's Orchestra
3:30 **Orchestra, Georges**	Frank Simon's Band	"Sunday Drivers"; va-	"Musical Gondolier"	"Parade of Song"
3:45 **Enesco, conductor.**	Frank Simon's Band	riety program	Hillbilly music	Television talk
4:00 **New York Philhar-**	National Vespers	"The Shadow"; mystery	Network speaker	Ruth Hansen's studio
4:15 **monic - Symphony**	National Vespers	dramatic sketch	Network speaker	party; variety
4:30 **Orchestra, Georges**	Jean Ellington, songs.	The Lutheran Hour	Court of Human Rela-	Irish Minstrels
4:45 **Enesco, conductor.**	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	The Lutheran Hour	tions; sketch	Accordian band
5:00 Magazine: Chan-	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15 ning Pollock	**dition: soloists; orch.**	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Ed. McConnell; organ	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:45 his orch.	Edward Davies; orch.	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church
6:00 Joe Penner; Jim-	Variety show; quartet	"Hum and Strum"	**George Jessel; guest so-**	"Ladies of Rhythm"
6:15 my Grier's Orch..	orchestra	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	**loist; orchestra**	Soprano recital
6:30 Shaw and Lee, vo-	Studio musicale	News Service	Jack Betzner's Orchestra	Dramatic program
6:45 cal groups; orch..	News commentator	Popular variety	Jack Betzner's Orchestra	Dramatic program
7:00 Jeanette MacDon-	"Popular Classics"	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble
7:15 ald; W. Evans; or.	"Popular Classics"	Baker; orchestra	Recorded music	Violin ensemble
7:30 Phil Baker; com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors";	Dance orchestra	Roving Reporter
7:45 edy; orchestra	Peg Murray; guests	Interview	Dance orchestra	Swing quintet
8:00 Tribute to Newton	Dramatic sketch	**Don Ameche; Stroud**	"Epic of America"; his-	Friendly Singer
8:15 D. Baker	Dramatic sketch	**Twins; D. Lamour;**	torical drama	Dance music
8:30 Harry Conn, com-	Ernest Gill's Orchestra;	**Nelson Eddy; Edgar**	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Community Fund
8:45 edy; soloist; orch.	soloists	**Bergen, ventriloquist**	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Movie Stardust
9:00 **Elisabeth Rethberg,**	**Tyrone Power; Ida**	Manhattan Merry-Go-	WPA Music Project:	"Five Star Final"
9:15 **contralto; symph'y**	**Lupino; sketch**	Round; soloists; orch.	"Choral Contrasts"	"Five Star Final"
9:30 **orchestra, Fritz**	Movie comment	**American Album of Fa-**	"News Testers"	David McSweeney, songs
9:45 **Reiner, conductor**	Irene Rich; sketch	**miliar Music**	Lee Allen's Orchestra	Request Serenade
10:00 Foundation: drama	Paul Martin's Music	**"Rising Musical Stars":**	Dee Peterson's Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:15 and orchestra	Paul Martin's Music	chorus; guest; orch.	Dee Peterson's Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio"; talk; solo-	Haven McQuarrie's dra-	"Impressions"; G. Rowe,	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines"; comment	ists; orchestra	matic program	soprano; orchestra	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; dance music	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	**Symposium: "Five Years**
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Benny Meroff's Orch.	Commentator	**of Hitler Terror"; Wil-**
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	**liam E. Dodd; Rep.**
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	**Hamilton Fish; others**

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music for You"
9:15 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Variations	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Fashion talk
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poetry; organ	Vocal recital
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Coast-to-Coast Frolic	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Vice and Sade"	How to Be Charming	Recorded music	Vocal recital
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Decoration talk	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Weather; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob; sk.	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Recorded music	In the Music Room
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Am. Legion Auxiliary	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00 News for Women	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Comedy; orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
2:15 "The O'Neills"	U. S. Navy Band	Don Van Wart, piano	Vocalist; orchestra	Paul Joyce, songs
2:30 American School of	U. S. Navy Band	Vocal trio	Special matinee	Cavalcade of Song
2:45 the Air	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Sid Garry; orchestra	Cavalcade of Song
3:00 News Service	**Rochester Civic Orches-**	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 "Meet the Stars"	**tra, Guy Fraser Har-**	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Street Scene	**rison, conductor; Gail**	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 C. Hector's music	**Kubik, violinist**	"The Guiding Light"	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's music..	Stocks; Club Matinee...	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch...	"Melody Parade"
4:15 Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Rhode Islanders; orch...	"Melody Parade"
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety..	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Bothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	**"The Singing Lady"**	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 Dance Time	News commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Rhythm Revue	Musical program	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Piano Club"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Toby Harris' Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch..	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Songs and Patter"	Vocal trio	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch..	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Hollace Shaw, songs	Vocal trio	"Songsmiths"	Dance music	Piano and organ
7:45 Boake Carter	Vocational service	"Four Stars Tonight"	Vocalist; organ	Sweet Music
8:00 Rinehart's "Tish";	"Melody Puzzles";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcasters"
8:15 dramatic sketch	sketches; music	Noble's Orch.; solos	Morton Gould's Orch.	Studio speaker
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Grand Hotel"; dra-	Richard Crooks; mixed	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Message to Motorists
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	chorus; orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:00 Theater: "Green	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	**"Fibber McGee and**	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:15 **Light"; Erroll**	**Eugene Ormandy, con-**	**Molly"; Mills' Orch.**	Sammy Watkins' Orch.	Toby Harris' Orchestra
9:30 Flynn; O. de Havil-	**ductor; "An Hour in**	Phil Spitalny and His	Musical Cartoons	Amateur Hour
9:45 land; C. A. Smith	**Old Vienna"**	Girls; soloist	Musical Cartoons	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars";	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; quartet	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Brave New World";	National Radio Forum.	"For Men Only"; Van	Henry Weber's Orch.	Dance Music
10:45 dramatic sketch	National Radio Forum.	Steeden's Orch.; soloist	Pageant of Melody: A.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	Baggiore, tenor	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:15 Olen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Senator H. T. Bone	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Popular orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Larry Lee's Orchestra..	Maurice Rocco's Orch..

"UP WITH THE TIMES"

Introductory Offer—36 Articles for $1.00

MARCH 1 — APRIL 11

The latest facts about four important subjects—told in the interesting and accurate fashion for which The Christian Science Monitor is noted. Each subject is covered in nine articles—a total of 36 articles, beginning March 1 and running until April 11.

1—*From the Danube to Dixie.* Peoples and places in the news today told by R. H. Markham, a skilled observer and special writer with a knack for recording his impressions in vital and vivid manner.

2—*Help Yourself.* How to improve speech, letters, appearance, manner; how to increase special knowledge for your job. Practical aid for those seeking their first job or seeking advancement.

3—*Research the Liberator.* How modern research is transforming the world. New discoveries in electricity, chemistry, mechanics, engineering, archaeology and astronomy.

4—*Farms and the Farmer.* New markets, new methods, farm organizations, farming abroad, other recent developments that have affected farms, farming, farm life and the whole world.

This series will not only help you keep up with the times but also become better acquainted with the Monitor—how it fills its special niche in world journalism and how it can help you in your daily reading. One dollar brings all 36 articles. Regular rates shown below. Use the coupon now to subscribe for this series.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts

The Christian Science Publishing Society HA—115
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

☐ Please send to the address below, the 36 issues of The Christian Science Monitor (March 1 to April 11) containing the four "Up-With-the-Times" series, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....

Address .....

Price of regular Monitor subscriptions:

☐ 1 month $0.75
☐ 3 months 2.25
☐ 6 months 4.50
☐ 1 year 9.00

The Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section

☐ 1 year $2.60
6 issues ..... Special Offer ..... .35

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far be it from us to go into detail and try to figure out just why it is that the countries of Southern Europe are supposed to be more romantic than these United States . . . but such is supposed to be the case. Anyhow, from these romantic countries comes the inspiration for a new blouse and skirt combination that threatens to be a leader from now on.

Shirtwaists and skirts long have been a perennial favorite, and when a woman didn't know just what to put on, she settled the whole thing by turning to a good old shirtwaist and skirt. To be sure the shirtwaist may have been tucked in under a suit, but it was there, and if she chose to do away with the suit jacket for a few hours she still looked presentable. Now, however, the newest spring fashion gives you the shirtwaist and skirt lines . . . with a bit of variation. A looser, fuller, more swaying and "dancy" affair both in the blouse and the skirt. Based on the costume worn by the black haired concertina player who entertained you all at your last club meeting, we dare say.

Conrad has taken the idea up in a big way . . . and the result is a most attractive combination of blouse and skirt. You can sort of two-time the whole outfit by teaming up different blouses with the skirt, if you like. Anyhow, the skirt itself isn't just a skirt . . . like you thought it was in the beginning . . . but a whole bona fide dress. Of black acetate rayon. A tricky wide belt arrangement is ornamented in front, and directly down the front of the skirt is a width of ruffly full pleats that call for a lot of sway (the more sway the better, it seems now). There's a low V neck and short sleeves. Wear it wherever you want to, and dress it up with the accessories you like. But . . . when you want to make a second or even a third dress out of it you simply don one of the new blouse jackets that come with it (one alone comes with it, you simply acquire the others). Tuck it in under the belt and there you are . . . something new again, with the genuine blouse and skirt effect. Precisely the type of thing to be worn with these funny little versions of the pillbox hat, or even a gaucho, that has the strap that comes down and ties under your chin. This dress will deduct just $19.95 from your checking account.

♣♣♣

Pigskin Gloves At Low Figure

We do hope Filene's has some of their pigskin gloves still on sale by the time you get to town . . . because they're a grand buy for $1.39 . . . a price at which we can't remember having seen pigskins listed for some time; if ever! You'll get a lot of wear out of them, and they'll always take a good beating. In pull-on, strap effects, one button, and so on, and they come in natural, pecan, eggshell, white, black and brown. Right on the street floor.

♣♣♣

Chintz, Cretonne And Linen Drapes

Just in case you have a grand desire to hang some new drapes for the house, we'll remind you that Chandler and Company have been having a sale on just the materials you

Sales Tax Bill and Budget Hold Legislative Attention

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Failure of the Massachusetts Senate to order a thorough investigation of bribery charges made against the Legislature, Gov. Charles F. Hurley's proposed $72,488,502 budget, and a proposal to finance the $45,000,000 annual relief bill through a two per cent sales tax were the major features of the past legislative week on Beacon Hill.

The sales tax proposal was filed by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures after nearly a year's study.

During the week, the first real work week of the 1938 legislative season, the House concurred with the Senate in adopting a memorial to Congress urging passage of legislation regulating hours and wages nationally, and prohibiting labor for hire of children under 16 years of age. A review of the legislative week follows:

Special Commissions

Action: The Taxation and Public Expenditures Commission recommended a 2 per cent sales tax to finance the $45,000,000 state and local relief load.

Significance: Under the Commission's plan the tax would lift the relief load from real estate and lessen the danger of real estate confiscation through over-taxation.

Action: The Special Recess Commission on Education recommended several proposals including bill to prevent children under 16 years of age from leaving school and working in industrial, mercantile and business establishments.

Significance: There is some question as to the bill's wording. Thus it is possible a sharp legislative contest will result, with organized labor opposing the legislation, although the latter group favors raising the compulsory school age to 16 years.

The Governor

Action: Submitted to the legislature a budget totalling $72,488,502.

Significance: The proposed budget is the highest recommended current revenue expenditure program in Massachusetts history. Only approximately $200,000 below the record final budget of 1936, the Hurley program indicates an all-time high in state expenditures for 1938 because supplementary spending usually increases the original estimates.

The House

Action: Adopted, with the Senate, resolutions memorializing Congress to adopt wages and hours legislation and to prohibit labor for hire by children under 16 years of age.

Significance: New England would gain more equitable interstate industrial advantage if national wages and hours standards were established and child labor in other sections of the country were eliminated.

Action: Killed a bill providing whipping post, ducking stool and stocks punishment for drunken drivers.

Significance: The Legislature failed to take the proposal seriously.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill continuing until June 30, 1939, the work of the Emergency Public Works Commission.

Significance: Established in 1933 to approve emergency public works projects on which Federal grants were sought, this Commission has been continued for various purposes since. The Commission has several unfinished projects to complete. During the coming fiscal period, the Commission recommended the Commissioners' salaries be cut from $3000 to $750 each annually.

Action: Passed to be engrossed legislation continuing the work of the Special Commission Investigating Communism, Fascism, Nazism and other "subversive organizations."

Significance: Under the bill the Commission will report its findings in April. An additional appropriation will also be granted for the work of the Commission which has been widely criticized.

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a bill increasing the minimum fine for drunken driving from $35 to $100 and the minimum jail sentence from two weeks to three months.

Significance: The House ignored the criticism that court leniency is partially responsible for the increase in drunken driving.

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a proposal to establish a Board of Finance in Boston whenever the tax rate exceeds $32.

Significance: The petitioner called for defeat of his own bill on the ground that he was satisfied Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was capable of handling Boston's financial problems.

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a bill requring governors on cars to limit speed to 50 miles an hour.

Significance: This annual proposal receives little legislative attention.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on legislation prohibiting employees of public utilities from holding public office.

Significance: The charge has been made that such employees now serve in the Legislature and other public positions to the detriment of the public good.

The Senate

Action: Killed two proposals for investigation of bribery charges made against the Legislature by Leland C. Bickford, editor of the Yankee Network News Service.

Significance: By throwing the charges out the window without thorough investigative action, the Legislature opened itself to public suspicion that the charges were true.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a proposal to memorialize Congress to prevent the transfer of industries from one state to another on promises on tax benefits.

Significance: While this practice is prevalent among many states, with Massachusetts often the victim, no support developed for the measure, possibly because of the legislative difficulties involved. At any rate, these memorials seldom influence Congress.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, legislation authorizing the town of Cummington to vote at town meeting on the question of whether to allow sale of wines and malt beverages.

Significance: At the regular election, the town voted "no" on this question. The "wets" claim since that time the sentiment has changed. Special legislation is necessary to authorize a veto before the November state election.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, bills to place the chiefs of Tyngsborough and Dracut under civil service protection.

Significance: Several such bills, providing for a local referendum, have been approved in the past. The proponents claim the chiefs are removed from politics through civil service. Opponents charge the politicians in power wish only to blanket their men into office permanently.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, legislation continuing the work of the special commission studying problems of the State Department of Mental Diseases.

Significance: The work of this commission takes on new importance as a result of the present State hospital troubles. The commission will draw up a 10-year building program to relieve crowded conditions.

Grand Jury Hears Highway Chief In Connecticut Case

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—Highway Commissioner John A. MacDonald, since 1923 head of the largest State department, has received his long-awaited turn to tell his story of the $6,000,000 Merritt Parkway land purchases to an extraordinary grand jury.

First of the major witnesses to be summoned, the $10,000-a-year official was called into the jury room toward the close of the third day of the investigation. He had reported daily at the courthouse under subpoena since Tuesday when Judge Carl Foster directed the 18 jurors to inquire into the purchases for the purpose of determining whether in their opinion "there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed."

Mr. MacDonald, preceded into the closely-guarded room by four other witnesses, spent a little more than an hour with the jurors before they left for home. He was instructed to return yesterday.

Because of the secrecy enjoined on the jury, those outside the room were left to guess as to whether the jurors would restrict their interrogation of the Commissioner to the land purchases for the $25,000,000 Connecticut to New York superhighway or delve into other Highway Department activities.

National Legion Leader 'Visits' Bay State

By a Staff Photographer

Daniel J. Doherty, National Commander — Mayor Tobin — Gen. Charles H. Cole, Representing Governor Hurley — Raymond McEvey, Massachusetts State Commander

Boston Strives For Leadership In Ocean Trade

(Continued from Page 9)

thence 1500 feet wide through Broad Sound to the sea.

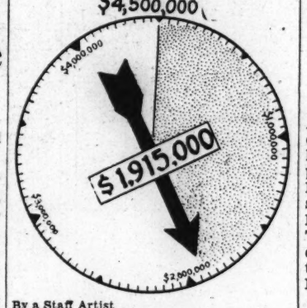
But shipbuilders continued to increase the size of liners, and, in 1917, a project was adopted providing for a 40-foot depth of water from President Roads to the sea—the first 40-foot depth to be undertaken in any part of Boston's navigable waters.

40-Foot Channel

Shipping increased, particularly intercoastal traffic which developed rapidly after opening of the Panama Canal. In 1935, Congress authorized continuation of the 40-foot depth right up to a point opposite Commonwealth Pier No. 1. The same program called for an anchorage area 40 feet deep, 2000 feet wide and 5500 feet long in the lower harbor on the north side of President Roads. That part of the project was completed March 12, 1937.

In contrast with the 500 sailing vessels that made Boston their home port 200 years ago, the latest figures show only 44 sailing craft arriving at Boston for the entire year of 1936. But there are 39 steamship lines that offer direct foreign services between Boston and 125 ports in all parts of the world, and 16 steamship lines that offer direct domestic service between Boston and 31 American ports on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts. In overseas commerce, 13 of the companies are American owned or operated.

Going Up



By a Staff Artist

Chart of Drive

Philadelphia Tax On Assets Passes

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 (AP)—The City Council yesterday passed a four-mill levy on the assets of mutual savings and mutual life and fire insurance companies—the last of a revenue-raising program—as the first pay checks of 1938 were written for City-County employees.

The Supreme Court, which last Monday ordered the Council to balance its budget within a week, authorized that the 19,000 employees be paid without further delay. They had not received pay since Dec. 31 because City Comptroller Robert C. White could not issue checks until a 1938 budget was adopted.

In contrast to the crowd of several thousand persons who hissed as Council passed a 2 per cent sales tax Jan. 27, only 300 persons were in the gallery to hear passage of the four-mill levy. There was no disorder.

Legion Enrolling Only One in Four Commander Says

Concern over membership in the American Legion, which now has only one out of four who are eligible holding member cards, was expressed by National Commander Daniel J. Doherty of Woburn, speaker at a breakfast given in the Parker House by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin this morning on the occasion of the Commander's official visit to the American Legion Department of Massachusetts.

Former World War comrades, now in executive positions and earning money, are less interested in the Legion and its program than farmers and laborers in the Dust Bowl area, he said. On a recent visit to the South and through Oklahoma, Commander Doherty declared men drove 200 and 300 miles through snowstorms to welcome him. He learned they were paying Legion dues in chickens, bales of cotton and cordwood.

"I cannot give the Massachusetts Legionnaires the encouraging knowledge that membership in the Legion is the highest in its entire history. Only one out of four eligible has joined."

Mayor Tobin in introducing Commander Doherty described the Legion as "the strongest organization in all America."

Other speakers were Gen. Charles H. Cole, representing Governor Hurley; Massachusetts Department Commander Raymond McEvoy of Stoughton, and Mrs. Margaret Estelle of West Springfield, department president of the Women's Auxiliary.

Eighty officials and Legionnaires attended the Mayor's gathering.

Three Sailings a Week Soon From Boston to Philadelphia

Log of the Port of Boston

"Back to normal" is the slogan of the day with the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company in regard to sailing schedules between Boston and Philadelphia.

Starting Feb. 7 the line will have three sailings a week in each direction as a result of improved freight movement. About two months ago the service was reduced to two sailings a week. Arrivals at Boston will be Monday, Wednesday and Friday; sailings will be Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Steamers Nantucket and Quantico are scheduled to maintain the service.

Freight service of the line between Providence and Norfolk halted at the height of labor trouble last autumn, is to be restored Monday with three trips a week in and out.

Port Development Studied

Port boosters are preparing agenda of what to do and how to do it, regarding development of the Port of Boston, to present to the United States Maritime Commission at the conference to be held in Boston as part of a series, already under way on the Pacific Coast. The meetings are part of the study the Commission is making of foreign trade and how the American Merchant Marine can best serve this commerce. One objective is to obtain first hand knowledge of shipping requirements and facilities at the different port cities, and to afford opportunity to interest civic and commercial organizations, to present to the Commission their ideals and proposals on development.

Newburyport Asks Channel

Newburyport, whose harbor was once filled with windjammers that carried the Stars and Stripes around the world, again turns its face to the sea in search of that lucrative commerce which was lost many years ago with the decline of the American Merchant Marine and the advent of steam vessels in which other nations predominated.

That old city is knocking at the door of Uncle Sam for a portion of the flow of gold that is being spread over the nation in projects to improve public works and provide employment. The objective is a 20-foot ship channel, 500 feet wide over treacherous Newburyport Bar, to Lunt's Rock, narrowing to 300 feet to the river piers and broadening to 600 feet to the harbor.

Commercial and industrial benefits for the entire Merrimac Valley are forecast as a potential result of making Newburyport Harbor accessible to large vessels once more. U. S. Representative George J. Bates, who calls the Merrimack Valley the "most populous valley in North America," points out that "industrial recession during the past 20 years has brought acute problems to Massachusetts cities and towns," and that the time has now come "to look to other means to increase valuation and add to our purchasing power."

Demands being made by Newburyport" are modest as compared to projects asked by other sections of the country," declares Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Retail prices that promise to rise if the plea of the railroads is granted for higher freight rates, can be "kept down by a waterborn commerce available in 47 New England harbors," he explains.

Fishing interests boost the proposed improvement as a harbor of refuge, fuel companies urge it for a coaling port which they describe as necessary between Gloucester and Portland, building material dealers want it to permit establishment of a distribution plant for concrete, sand, gravel and other products.

Federal Army engineers are now considering the proposal and their recommendation is the necessary first step.

Leon Stone

Hurley

(Continued from Page 9)

forcing a stand by the Governor. Despite a certain cloudiness enveloping the reason for the visit, apart from attending the Jackson Day dinner, there were those who saw in the call a scouting for a New Deal candidate to oppose Governor Hurley for re-election. The State Auditor and Attorney General Paul A. Dever were considered leading possibilities and the Buckley demand that the Governor back the administration was taken as sign of the start of a sounding-out campaign.

Denied Connection

In his address last night Governor Hurley denied any connection with the "so-called power interests," asserting:

"I have never had, nor have I now, any affiliation either directly or indirectly with any corporation, group, or individual connected with power or power interests. I challenge contradiction of this statement."

Legislatures in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire last year ratified a compact for flood control on the Connecticut River whereby the States would pay $2,700,000 for land needed in the projects and the Federal Government would meet the cost of construction, estimated at $10,281,000.

At the same time the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Legislatures approved a Merrimack River compact with a cost for land of $2,285,000, to be shared by the States, and Federal cost of construction of $5,277,000. The compacts, however, required Congressional approval, which has not yet been obtained.

Representative McCormack's amendment would hand over to the Federal Government the $4,985,000 cost the states had agreed to shoulder at the time they reserved to themselves title in the land.

Roosevelt to See Bay State Critics

A group of President Roosevelt's sharpest critics in Massachusetts will leave for Washington next week because the President has invited them to transport their complaints to the nation's capital in person.

This fact was learned yesterday when most of the 24 representatives of small businesses in Massachusetts, invited to the President's business parley in Washington next Wednesday, admitted that they had sent letters to Washington criticicizing the President's policies. Most of them had voted for Landon. Only a few were Roosevelt supporters, generally speaking.

Apparently all of the 24 appreciated the opportunity to talk with the President, for all have announced their intention of traveling to the Capital for the conference. The majority have argued that the President is asking for co-operation from business without giving any in return.

The list of those invited includes:

Louis O. Smith of Salem, treasurer of Ralph A. Day Company, Inc., women's wear, Salem; Amor Hollingsworth of Boston, president of Tileston and Hollingsworth, paper manufacturers, and director in banks, insurance and development companies; Robert A. Jenkins of Boston, president of George O. Jenkins Company, leather fiber manufacturers; Alfred G. Gaunt, Lawrence business man; Frank H. Carter of Wayland, head of a Boston rendering company; William J. Jamieson of Worcester, president of Barnard, Sumner and Putnam Company, Worcester department store; A. Barr Comstock, State street attorney and director in Boston corporations, and H. B. Elliston, financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Percy E. Sheldon, president of the Sheldon and Co. of 216 Summer Street, Boston; Homer Sanford Tilton, vice-president of the National Sportsman, Inc., 275 Newbury street, Back Bay; Maurice M. Welling, president of the Princess Dress Company, of 75 Kirkland street, Boston; Alexander Nathanson, president of the Women's Shop, Inc., 1937 Main street; Arthur W. Tosh of Norwood, a traveling salesman; Lewis Shave of Brockton, director.

Peter M. Feinberg, tire shop owner, of 2331 Mt. Auburn street, Watertown square; Alphonsus J. Murphy, special agent at 40 Broad street; F. A. Heywood, treasurer of the Marvellum Company at Holyoke; H. W. Harney, director of advertising of the Dennison Manufacturing Company Framingham; Louis E. Vose, president of the Hollingworth and Vose Mills, East Walpole; Irving Zieman, treasurer of the YD Realty, Inc., of Boston; Joseph Dane, treasurer of the Lawrence Paint and Paper Co., Lawrence; Irving L. LaMar, sales manager, Springfield; Frank H. Foy of Quincy, regional director of the National Emergency Council.

Liquor Permits Cut Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29—Disturbed by charges that deplorable liquor conditions in the State might result in prohibition, leaders in the liquor business have asked the General Assembly to make a drastic slash in the number of permits granted. A resolution providing for reduction has been introduced in the House by Representative Frank P. Trainor (D) of this city.

Paper Raises Price

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—The Haverhill Evening Gazette's newsstand price will be increased from 2 to 3 cents effective Monday because of "the high and rising cost of everything that goes into the making of a newspaper." Robert L. Wright, treasurer of the Gazette Company, said the increased price would "be shared with the newsboys and dealers who assist in the distribution of the paper."

Hartford, Tax Wise, Listens to Mayor

(Continued from Page 9)

queer attitude that ranged between mild laissez faire or a slightly contemptuous feeling toward their city government to downright and outspoken but over-generalized criticism.

It was something he had speculated about quite frequently during the two decades and more that he has held public office in Connecticut—as United States Attorney, member of the Legislature, and nationally as Assistant Attorney General, but his feelings in this direction became most acute last fall when a preliminary study of the budget left it clear that Hartford faced a sizable increase in its tax rate.

Hoping to explain the picture to as representative a group as possible, Mayor Spellacy, early in November, gave a dinner to which he invited the chief city officials, the men who spent the people's money; several business leaders, representative of the group who paid the taxes; and labor leaders, representative of both employees and small property owners.

Citizens Not Interested

The Mayor set up a blackboard and gave his guests a black and white picture of what goes on in that second floor front, mahogany and white City Hall Mayor's office when the budget is being made up. He hoped this meeting would stir up wholesome interest both among the invited guests and among the general citizens who would read about the meeting.

He was only half gratified. Those at the meeting were properly cooperative, but here's a sample of what Tom Spellacy found himself up against among the general citizenery:

Under Hartford procedure, a Board of Finance, consisting of the Mayor, two members of the Council; and four citizens appointed by the Mayor must make up the budget during December and submit it to the Common Council, which must pass it during January. When the Board of Finance was launched on its job it held a public hearing on budget items. Despite the fact that Hartford faced a substantial upturn in is tax rate, only one private citizen appeared to protest!

How different this was, Mayor Spellacy reflected, from the first days of Connecticut when Thomas Hooker brought his band from Massachusetts. They have called Connecticut the "Constitution State" since those days because in January of 1639 Connecticut had the first written constitution in the history of nations. Such historians as James Truslow Adams have held that Connecticut really gave the democratic form of government to the United States. Hartfordians have always been proud of this contribution. In 1889—a time when neither the Constitution or democracy were under particular fire—the Hartford Board of Trade issued a book on the subject, and the theme of this contribution was outstanding during tercentenary observances in Connecticut in 1935.

Place to Set an Example

Of all places, Mayor Spellacy concluded, the capital city of Connecticut should set an example in the relationship of private citizens to the democracy. Yet, what was there?

There was clamor, pressure, criticism, but negligible constructive interest.

That was the moment that Tom Spellacy did his sky reaching. Nobody saw him do it. He doesn't remember just the moment it happened, but all of a sudden, Ping, there it was, an idea that clicked.

At his suggestion, the Board of Finance prepared two budgets. One provided for maintaining the 1937 tax rate of 26.7 mills on the dollar. The second one, the one that Mayor Spellacy called the "honest budget," called for a tax rate of 30.75.

The first budget, the Mayor made clear, made no appropriation for the collection of ashes and rubbish, for the Children's Museum, for the city dock. It would mean reduction of the Park Department appropriation to the point where it would have to close all swimming pools and other recreational activities; it would mean cutting out one-third the street lights, dropping 175 men from the street department, reducing fire and police personnel, and other serious economies.

"That brought action," chuckled Mayor Spellacy. "The first public hearing we had after submitting two budgets more than 200 persons turned out, and there was plenty of talk. Parents asked what the $264,250 cut in the education appropriation would mean. I told them it might mean closing all school libraries and sending children to the main public library when they wanted to look something up. I asked whether developing boys and girls who could carry through research and develop analytical minds wasn't more important than a few mills on the tax rate, and so it went down through the list.

"That meeting started more public discussion. When we held our next public hearing we had to move out of the City Hall and into a big high school auditorium because the crowd became so large."

By this time Hartford was thoroughly tax conscious. Under the exacting pressure of public interest, the council finally shaved a few departmental appropriations, raised the amount of bonds to be refunded from the $900,000 advised by the Mayor to $1,250,000 and then approved at its last meeting in January a budget with the compromise tax rate of 29.¼.

Interest still remains high after the tax rate discussions. One question appears to cling in the thoughts of many citizens: "Can Hartford do essentially what it is now doing, collect rubbish, light the streets, run the playgrounds, and furnish all the other services citizens like, at lower costs? Can real estate owners gain relief without dealing unjustly with any department or group? Can business-like economies be made?"

Mayor Spellacy has an answer for that one, too.

Next April when Hartford citizens get their tax bill they will find enclosed in the envelope a complete, lucid copy of Hartford's budget. This budget presentation is to be so simple and plain that any housewife and small owner can understand it. Mayor Spellacy is working on it now.

This budget will explain the expenses of each city activity. It will tell, for instance, that the Mayor's office, its salaries, secretaries, supplies and activities cost each Hartfordian 7¼ cents a year. It will be for the taxpayer to decide whether they get value received and whether they want it continued or changed.

All this, Mayor Spellacy believes, will have the dual effect of pulling taxpayers right into intelligent participation in city affairs, and at the same time keep city officials on their toes to make sure they give taxpayers sufficient value to deserve their support.

Maine's Governor Joins in Chorus For Quoddy Plan

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 29 (AP)—The voice of Gov. Lewis O. Barrows today joined a steadily-increasing Maine chorus asking resumption of the Federal Government's abandoned $36,000,000 power project to harness Passamaquoddy Bay's tides.

The Republican Chief Executive dispatched a telegram last night to the State's senior U. S. Senator, Frederick Hale, urging the all-Republican congressional delegation to seek continuation of work because millions already spent otherwise would be wasted.

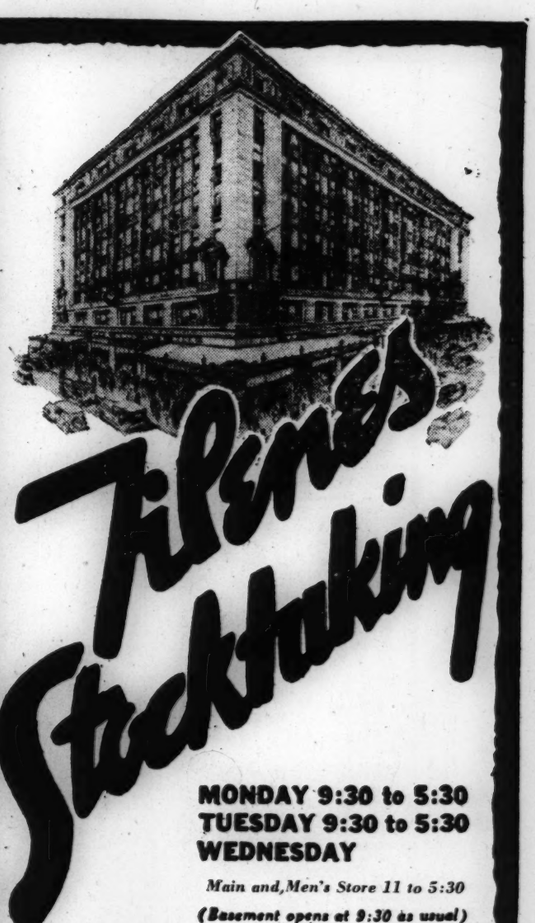
Seven million dollars had been poured into the engineering venture before congressional failure to vote funds suspended work in 1936.

Governor Barrows acted, he said, in conjunction with 50 Washington County businessmen, who in organizing a Chamber of Commerce, asked for resumption of the project in order to alleviate unemployment and quicken business.

A million-dollar model village built for workers now houses boys from New England and New York participating in a NYA trade school.

Whiz Down Your Favorite Hill

If you haven't got a hill, better find one. The whole world's talking glibly of ski wax, of boots, of the best kind of jacket to keep snow from getting down your neck. There are Monitor-advertised stores ready with the equipment, so you'll be all set for a wonderful time.



Filene's Stocktaking

MONDAY 9:30 to 5:30
TUESDAY 9:30 to 5:30
WEDNESDAY

Main and Men's Store 11 to 5:30

(Basement opens at 9:30 as usual)

reductions of

1/4, 1/3, 1/2

(in some cases more)

It's here at last—Filene's famous stocktaking sale . . . the sale men and women from all over New England wait for, phone for, write for . . . the sale in which all small lots, broken sizes, buying mistakes, merchandise we will no longer carry, is marked down ¼, ⅓, ½ and in some cases even more for quick clearance. Come Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and SAVE. Filene's, Washington, Summer, Hawley and Franklin Streets, Boston.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day 1,159,230
1938 volume to date 22,952,861
1937 volume to date 57,481,246

Numerous Stocks Gain Fractionally In Quiet Session

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Stocks nibbled at a rally in today's market but the buying appetite generally was light.

Some speculative forces were said to have deserted the selling side momentarily on the theory the market may have discounted most of the "bad" news and was in a position to come back briskly upon the appearance of any optimistic development.

Dealings were slow from the start and fractional gains were widely distributed at the beginning of the final hour.

Numerous Gains

Edging forward were Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Can, Westinghouse, Standard Oil of N. J., Santa Fe, Southern Railway, J. C. Penney, Philip Morris and Johns-Manville.

Boeing and Douglas Aircraft were down a shade on profit realizing following yesterday's Presidential rearmament message. Gold mines were about even. Most utilities were at a standstill.

J. I. Case and Oliver Farm were down about a point each.

Some Bonds Rally

The prolonged new year decline in railroad bonds, the biggest downswing in that section since 1932, showed further signs of playing out today and rallying tendencies took hold in a number of issues.

Scattered liquidation in the rail list, mainly in little traded issues, caused further sharp breaks but the general trend displayed perceptible improvement.

Speculative demand seemed to have been spurred on the assumption the drastic January decline in rails probably had gone too far. Aiding the week-end improvement, it appeared, was the forecast of a group of rail leaders spring would see a decided upturn in traffic.

Such recently depressed issues as Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, Great Northern 4s, Erie & Jersey 6s, New York Central 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s were up fractionally to more than a point. Other outstanding gainers were Santa Fe general 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 4½s.

United States Government loans were uneven in a narrow market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The curb market displayed rallying tendencies in some departments today, but gains were small and a few issues were inclined to become "tired" as the session progressed into the final hour.

Fractional improvement was held by Electric Bond & Share, Pennroad, United Gas, American Cyanamid "B," Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil and Lake Shore Mines. Sherwin Williams gained more than 2, but sales were small.

Showing little change either way were Newmont Mining, Pantepec Oil, American Gas, Cities Service and Columbia Oil & Gas.

Bunker Hill & Sullivan dropped a point in early transactions following omission of the quarterly dividend of 37½ cents.

Dividend Declarations

Special

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Chickasha Cot Oil	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Accumulated				
Curtis Pub Co	$1pf	31 ..	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Grand Un Co	$3pf	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Initial				
Crowley, Milner & Co, 6% non-cum pf	$6 ..	Jan. 20	Jan. 18	
Irregular				
Eaton Mfg Co	25c ..	Feb. 15	Feb. 7	
Gossard Co (H W)	25c ..	Med. 1	Feb. 15	
Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co	$1.50 ..	Feb. 15	Jan. 27	
Sylvania Ind Corp	25c ..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Liquidating				
Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co	$2.5-5c ..	Feb. 11	.....	
Chesapeake Tr pt ctfs A	$2.50	.....	Jan. 31	
Do pt ctfs B	$2.50	.....	Jan. 31	
N Y & For Inv Corp 6½% pf	$33 ..	.....	.....	
Reduced				
Munsingwear Co	25c ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 10	
Regular				
Ahlb'g Bear Co A	.08⅓c	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 20	
Am Paper Gds Co	50c	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 21	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 4	
Bangor & Ar RR	63c	Q Apr. 1	Feb. 28	
Do pf	$1.25	Q Apr. 1	Feb. 28	
Banque Can Nat'le	$2	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Buckeye Pipe Line	75c	Mar. 15	Feb. 18	
Comp Swift Intl	50c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Cresson Cons Gold Min & Milling Co	2c ..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Crn Zellerb $5 pf	$1.25 ..	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	
Eaton Mfg Co	25c ..	Feb. 15	Feb. 7	
Ewa Plantation Co	60c	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 5	
Parallone Pack Co	5c	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Glens Falls Ins Co	40c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Grt A&P Tea Co	$1 ..	Feb. 16	Feb. 4	
Do pf	$1.75	Feb. 16	Feb. 4	
Gurd & Co (C) pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 1	
Hamil Watch Co	25c	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 25	
Do pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 11	
Hanes (P H) Knitting Co	15c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 21	
Do B	15c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 21	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20	
Hecla Coal & C	$1.50	Q Jan. 25	.....	
Hillman Coal & Coke Co 5½ pf	$1.25	Q Jan. 25	.....	
Honolulu Plant Co	15c	M Feb. 10	Jan. 31	
Little Miami RR, spec. cial guar	50c	Q Mar. 10	Feb. 25	
Do special guar	50c	Q June 10	May 25	
Do special guar	50c	Q Sep. 10	Aug. 25	
Do special guar	50c	Q Dec. 10	Nov. 25	
Do orig capital	$1 ..	Mar. 10	Feb. 25	
Do orig capital	$1.10 ..	June 10	May 25	
Do orig capital	$1.10 ..	Sep. 10	Aug. 25	
Do orig capital	$1.10 ..	Dec. 10	Nov. 25	
Neisner Bros	50c	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 28	
New Amsterdam Cas Co	30c	8 Apr. 1	Mar. 1	
N J Insurance Co	$1	8 Feb. 25	Feb. 9	
Otis Steel pf	$1.37½	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co	40c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 17	
Petrol Oil & Gas Co, Ltd	2c	8 Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Prov Bank of Canada (Montreal)	50c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
St Louis Car 7% pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 27	
Second Inv Corp (R I) $3 pr pf	75c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Stromberg-Carlson pf	$1.62½	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Swift Intern'l Co, Ltd, dep ctfs	50c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Worcester Salt Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 8	

Penna. R. R. Stockholders

PHILADELPHIA—Although stockholders of Pennsylvania R. R. Dec. 31, 1937, showed a decrease from a year ago, they showed a small increase for the quarter, the first time the list has shown a gain over preceding compilation in nearly three years. The total is 215,629, against 216,730 Dec. 31, 1936, off 3091. They also compare with 214,867 Sept. 30, 1937, increase 762. Stockholders reached their peak Aug. 31, 1932, at 282,142, and since then there has been a gradual decrease.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	36½	36½	36½	— ½
85	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jan 28
22⅝	7⅞	Adams Exp (.80g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	16½	Adams-Mills (2a)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Jan 28
36	16⅛	Addressograph (1.40)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 28
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (3a)	7	47	46½	46½	
5¼	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	3	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	16	12¾	12	12	
5⅝	1	Alleghany	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
58½	10	Allegh pf xw	3	12½	12½	12½	Jan 25
50¾	11	Allegh pf $30 ww	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
59	11	Allegh pf $40 ww	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jan 25
25½	10½	Allegh pr pf	5	14	13½	14	Jan 28
45⅝	13	Allen Ind	12	15½	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	24½	Allen Industr (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	4	158	154½	154½	—6½
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 26
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	14	11⅜	11	11	— ½
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores	23	7	6⅞	7	
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	9	48¾	48¾	48¾	—1⅜
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	45	42	40¾	40¾	—1¼
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12	12	12	
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2½	2½	2½	
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22¾	24	Jan 13
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	4	59	59	59	—1
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	4	58½	58½	58½	—1½
41⅜	13	Am Bank Note (¾e)	1	24	23⅜	23⅜	Jan 26
80¾	26	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	14	31¾	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
121	69	Am Can (4)	8	77	77	77	+1¼
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	164	164	Jan 14
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	10	21⅜	21½	21½	— ¼
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	40	40	40	Jan 28
23¾	11¼	Am C*&Cable (1½g)	15	14⅛	13½	13½	Jan 28
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jan 24
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	Jan 28
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6	6	6	Jan 28
30⅜	8¼	Am Comi Alchl (½g)	3	11⅜	11½	11½	Jan 28
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (½e)	2	14	14	14	— ¼
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
17	5	Am European	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 18
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am & For P $6 pf	1	14	14	14	Jan 28
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	2	17	17	17	+ ⅜
38½	3¾	Am & For P 2 pf	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 28
11¾	2½	Am Hide & Leather	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (8)	4	21	21	21	Jan 28
25⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	6	36	35	35	Jan 26
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅜	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	2	15½	15½	15½	Jan 27
17¾	5¾	Am International	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan 28
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	6	18⅜	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	61	61	61	Jan 28
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
13⅜	3	Am M & Met	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 28
16½	3	Am Power & Light	12	4⅜	4½	4½	— ¼
37⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅝g)	1	30	30	30	—1½
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf(4.68⅝g)	3	24½	24	24½	+1½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	16	11⅞	11½	11¾	
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	10	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	⊥ ⅛
101⅝	62¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	73	72	72	Jan 28
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 27
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	4	11	10½	10¾	Jan 27
105¾	41	Am Smelt&R (3.50)	25	46¾	45¾	46	— ⅛
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124	124	124	—1
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	Jan 28
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	8	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
26½	5⅜	Am Stores	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Jan 28
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jan 21
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17	17	17	
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	142½	141⅞	142½	
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	6	65	63½	63½	Jan 28
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
150½	124¾	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	138¾	138¾	Jan 27
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
29½	8	Am Wat Wks	16	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
107	83	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jan 28
25	11	Am Woolen	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Jan 28
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	6	28	27½	28	Jan 28
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
69½	25½	Anaconda (1¾g)	67	29¾	29	29⅛	
97	39	Anacon W&C	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jan 28
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	Jan 28
		Andes Copper (½g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 28
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	28½	28	28	Jan 26
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99	99	99	Jan 28
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	63	63	63	—2
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jan 21
70½	30	Armstr'g Cork (¼e)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+1⅜
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 27
27⅛	2⅜	Artloom	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 27
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	14	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Jan 28
25	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	21	33¾	33	33½	— ¾
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ¼
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7	7	7	Jan 18
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	4	9½	9½	9½	Jan 28
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	3	21	21	21	
116½	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105½	105½	105½	Jan 27
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
52⅜	39⅛	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	40	40	40	
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	3	43	43	43	Jan 28
8¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	
36⅜	3⅛	Auburn Auto	1	4½	4¼	4½	Jan 28
9½	2	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 28
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	13	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	28	7⅞	7½	7¾	— ½
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	32	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	9	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ½
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Jan 28
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	9	15	14½	15	+ ⅜
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	3	8¾	8¼	8¾	Jan 27
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	15	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
28⅜	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	16	16	16	Jan 28
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 28
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99	99	99	Jan 28
15⅜	8⅜	Beldingˇ-Hem (1)	3	7⅝	7½	7½	Jan 28
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	34	12¾	11½	11⅝	—1⅛
23¾	15	Benef In Lu (2g)	7	17	16⅛	16⅞	Jan 28
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	2	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	
105½	41	Beth Steel	89	55⅜	53¾	53⅞	— ⅝
20	14	Beth Steel 5% p. (1)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	91	90¼	91	+ ¾
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	Jan 28
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1)	3	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	Jan 28
29½	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	8	11⅝	11½	11½	
49¾	18	Boeing Air (.40g)	40	29⅝	28	28⅜	—1⅛
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	26	26	26	Jan 28
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 28
28	16	Borden (1.60)	1	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	22¾	Bork Warner (2a)	16	22¾	22⅛	22½	— ¼
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	Jan 28
35⅜	57⅞	Bower R Bear (½e)	9	18½	18	18	Jan 28
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (3½g)	10	8¾	8½	8½	
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	7	21⅛	21	21	+ ¼
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan 28
47	27	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2	1⅞	2	Jan 28
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
53	7	Bkln-Man Tr	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	28	28	28	Jan 27
52¾	15½	Bklyn Ug Gas	4	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jan 28
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	1	8	8	8	Jan 28
25¾	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	9	5¾	5	5	
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	4¾	4	4⅛	— ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	9	16¼	16	16	Jan 28
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	2	27⅞	27½	27½	— ¼
18⅜	5⅜	Burlington Mills (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
35⅝	15	Burr Add Mach(.20e)	9	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	15	2¾	2½	2½	Jan 28
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8¼	8	8	Jan 28
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	7	7	7	
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1¾)	2	19	19	19	— ⅜
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
33⅜	6	Byers Co	1	9	9	9	
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (½e)	*2	18	17¼	17¼	Jan 28
		C					
48⅛	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	20	20	20	— ⅝
52⅛	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	10	2	1⅞	2	
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
37⅜	10	Camp Wyant (1)	9	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
13⅝	4⅛	Can Dry Ginger Ale	11	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	7	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (½e)	4	34½	34½	34½	Jan 28
18½	4⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 28
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jan 28
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 27
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	3	82	80½	82	
100	40	Caterpil Trac (½e)	8	44	43¾	43½	— ½
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jan 26
41¼	13	Celanese Corp	7	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅞
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
48¼	19½	Celotex (1.50e)	3	21½	19¾	21½	+1
39¾	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	1	26½	26½	26½	
32¾	2	Cent Fdry	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
41⅜	8	Cent RR NJ	7	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅞
24⅜	4	Cent Violetta (½g)	2	6¼	6⅜	6½	Jan 28
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	5	5	5	Jan 26
86⅜	34¾	Cerro de Pas (1e)	12	38½	37⅛	38½	+ ⅜
23⅜	3⅛	Certain-teed	9	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
63¼	25½	Champ Pap&P (1¼e)	4	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
48	5	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Jan 24
68⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (⅜e)	7	33⅛	33	33	+ ⅛
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	89	89	89	Jan 28
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	1	39	39	39	Jan 28
4¾	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jan 28
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	4	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	⅛	Chi & N W	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
19½	2⅝	Chi & N W pf	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
4	1	Chi Gt West	15	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	3	3½	3½	3½	
32	10	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
3¼	⅜	Chi M St P & P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	6	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	31½	31½	31½	Jan 22
3⅜	⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1	1	1	Jan 28
8⅜	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10⅛	1½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2	2	2	
27½	6½	Chi Yellow Cab (½e)	2	9¾	9¼	9¾	Jan 28
23½	13	Chick Cot Oil	7	15¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	3	Childs Co	3	4¼	4¼	4½	— ⅛
138¼	48⅛	Chrysler (10g)	86	53⅝	51¼	51⅞	— ⅝
21⅜	13	City Ice & F (3)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 28
48	17⅛	Clark Equip (4.80g)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
48⅛	19½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	7	22	18⅜	19⅜	Jan 28
41	24½	Climax Molyb(1.70g)	10	34	33½	33½	Jan 28
29⅞	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	4	14	13⅜	14	Jan 28
170½	93⅜	Coca-Cola (3a)	4	118	117	117	Jan 27
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jan 26
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	10	94	92	92	Jan 28
62¾	18	Coll & Alk (5g)	7	22	21½	22	Jan 28
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.95g)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
31½	16⅝	Columb Br B (1.95g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 20
20⅞	4⅜	Colum G&El (.45g)	17	7¼	7¼	7¼	
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	Jan 28
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	13¼	13	13	+ ⅜
46½	25⅞	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Jan 28
		Colum Carbon (4a)	2	66	66	66	Jan 28
69¼	30⅜	Coml Credit (4a)	5	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ¾
114	80	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	6	38	37¼	38	+ ¾
120	86	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	93⅞	93½	93⅞	Jan 26
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	3	8	8	8	
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	5	1⅝	1½	1½	
75⅝	34	Comlth&So pf (¾k)	5	33	32½

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Despite Deterrents Still Above 1937 Level

Commerce and Finance

Germany's Whole Economy Aimed At War Preparation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Looking back over five years of National Socialist economy, few things are clearer than that the deliberate aim has been to "direct all economic life in time of peace toward complete military preparedness." That is an official interpretation of Wehrwirtschaft, as the present system is called. Its origin has been clearly stated by none other than Col. George Thomas, Chief of the War Economic Section of the German General Staff, who said: "We lost the war (1914-18) because we did not fully appreciate the deep connection between operations and economic war, because we underestimated the 'militaro-economic' strength of our opponents and overestimated our own. It would be unpardonable to do so again."

Such a policy has naturally not been without its effect upon industry, which has during this period become absolutely subordinated to state interests. All efforts have been directed toward making the Third Reich a colossal military machine and anything standing in the way of such a purpose has been set aside.

Rearmament the Objective

The stages in this development are clearly marked. Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations on October 14, 1933, had more than political significance. From then onward rearmament became the center of Germany's economic efforts. A few months later, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht took over the functions of Reich Minister of Economic Affairs from Dr. Kurt Schmitt and gave the first new perceptible twist to German industry.

His "New Plan" meant the reorganization of control of this country's foreign trade and compulsory supervision of supplies of raw materials. The military reoccupation of the Rhineland increased the international armaments competition, with the expected reaction here of intensifying Germany's economic efforts. The result was the second Four Year Plan, which was announced to the world at the Nuremberg Rally, in September, 1936.

Last year, the first year of its application, has been significant economically for the replacement of Dr. Schacht by Col. Gen. Hermann Göring (whom Hitler commissioned to develop the new Plan) as virtual dictator in economic affairs. The change revealed clearly the new trend. Dr. Schacht had sought to check state interference in industry as much as circumstances allowed. General Göring is not a fanatic for state control of industry, but he is concerned that industry shall serve the state to its very utmost.

Use Schacht's Foundations

He has built upon Schacht's economic foundations, his methods of financing foreign trade, distribution of raw materials, etc., and Goering's concentration upon the production of synthetic substitutes is only a continuation of what was begun under Schacht in the case of "artificial wool," synthetic rubber, petrol from coal and the increase in German iron and non-ferrous metals. But Göring will certainly go much further along this line, if circumstances demand. Already he has gone so far as to make the state itself a partner in the development of this country's iron resources.

Such a policy has automatically led to tremendous bureaucratization of industry with the industrialist controlled at every turn; but, from the state's viewpoint, it has produced unified organization, order, discipline and the disappearance of strikes and lockouts.

That this benevolent autocracy has accomplished much in the past five years, it is unnecessary to state. Through its rearmament and work-creation schemes, Germany has not only become military a first-class power again, but it has temporarily solved its unemployment problem, since there are now only about 500,000 unemployed. Many have criticized National Socialist economic methods and the end of the story is certainly not yet; but at the moment German industry is being exploited to the full and there is a shortage of skilled labor in many branches.

Synthetic Substitutes

The story of what has been accomplished in providing synthetic substitutes for many essential raw materials which now have to be imported is undoubtedly a romance of modern technical development but Germany is not yet, nor is it likely for a long time to come to be able to make itself entirely self-sufficient in either raw materials or foodstuffs.

And, of course, it is impossible to estimate what all this is costing since no available figures—neither the budget since 1934, nor monthly statements of revenues and expenditures since 1935—are available and few know how many hundreds of millions of marks have been, and are being spent on rearmament, factories for the Four Year Plan, etc.

In view of the absence of this knowledge, it is not surprising that doubts as to the financial and economic stability of such a regime should prevail abroad, especially when combined, in democratic lands, with political wishes which are fathers to the thought. But few experts would say today that there is any danger of an early breakdown of Germany's economy. Its system of controls embracing restrictions on foreign trade and exchanges and the regulation of prices and wages and of the capital market are an integral part of a new economic machine not quickly clogged up.

No Wage Improvement

What is the position of the workers under the present system? That they now have work—the vast majority of them—is an important basic fact. Wage conditions have not improved for those in work continuously since 1932 onward, and when official statistics show increase in the sales of consumption goods, it should not be forgotten that here the item of deterioration—especially in foodstuffs and clothes—must be reckoned with.

The last wheat harvest was much below normal, but since potato and beet harvests were very satisfactory there is no danger of famine. The modern totalitarian state is not likely to go bankrupt unless a rise in cost of living and increase in hours of work forced masses into a general strike. The government is keenly aware of the importance of stabilizing prices and wages and has not hesitated to dictate the necessary conditions, as far as it can, in this matter. Up to the present it has succeeded remarkably well.

A general strike is also hardly thinkable today in a country where there are no trade unions and all unemployment pay, all savings organizations are in government hands. Under these conditions such a move could mean starvation for thousands within a few days, apart from all thought of punitive action from military and semi-military organizations at the disposal of the government.

Plan of Self-Sufficiency

The so-called Four Year Plan is in reality less a plan than a guiding line toward the goal of self-sufficiency. It is clear that the economic system being evolved here today is less the result of an economic or social theory—as in Soviet Russia—than of the consequences of determination to rearm. Under such conditions, only a purely theoretical satisfaction would be got by considering at this juncture, what ultimate economic form will the Reich adopt. The government's actions in the economic sphere during the past five years have changed the means and methods in the struggle of the various socio-economic groups. Now the state is the final arbiter.

Whether the economic historian of the future will register the results along the line of social reorganization and redistribution of the nation's wealth or along those of economic and political expansion, time alone can show. For the totalitarian state appears to be a mechanism which can be applied in either way.

But such a question does not worry many National Socialists today. They are satisfied to say of their system today, "Es geht!" (It works.)

U. S. Motion Picture Film Exports Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Preliminary figures of American motion picture film exports for 1937 show a 6,000,000 feet increase in negative and positive sound and silent films over those exported during 1936, according to compilation by Motion Picture Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Total for 1937 was 215,721,956 linear feet, with a declared value of $4,797,641, compared with 209,651,404 linear feet, with declared value of $4,571,630 for 1936.

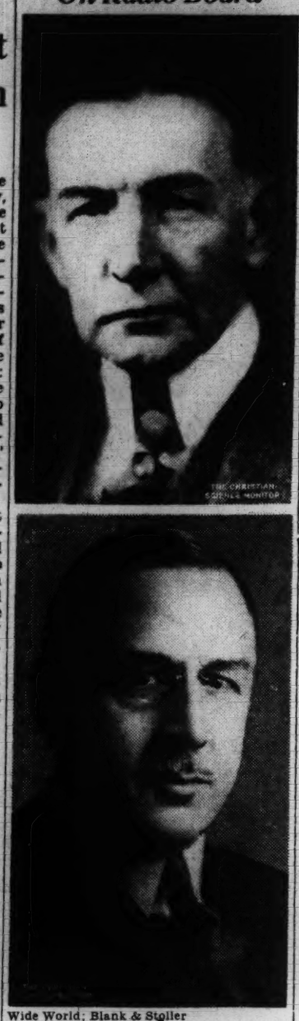
Argentina was the largest consumer of motion pictures in point of footage. United Kingdom was the best revenue producing market and second in point of footage. Brazil is in third place as an important consumer of American films.

Baldwin Locomotive Pays Interest in Senior Stock

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works voted to pay coupons due March 1 on the company's refunding mortgage bonds, 6 per cent convertible series due 1950, in preferred stock of the company instead of in cash.

For each $30 coupon the $6,470,000 principal amount of these bonds issued and reserved for issuance pursuant to the company's plan of reorganization, one share of 7 per cent cumulative $30 par value preferred stock will be issued. Dividends on this stock will accumulate from March 1, 1938.

On Radio Board



Wide World; Blank & Stoller

Above—Charles G. Dawes

Below—Gano Dunn

Elected to the Board of Directors of Radio Corporation of America. They Fill Vacancies Left by Newton D. Baker and Frederick Strauss. Mr. Dunn and Mr. Dawes Were Also Elected to the Board of the National Broadcasting Company, Along With Dr. James R. Angell, Former President of Yale, Who Is Now in Charge of Educational Development of Radio for NBC

Retail Business Continues to Be Well Above 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Relaxation of constricting caution in some directions gave a more coherent sequence to conflicting retail trade movements during the past week, says Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly review.

Sales decisions, says the report, were influenced less by dramatic price appeal, as retailers found more of their patrons interested in offerings from regular stock.

"In those districts," continues the survey, "where purchasing power had yet to recover from its sudden contraction during the final quarter of 1937, even drastic markdowns failed to build volume. The precipitous drop in temperature gave the needed impetus for the enlarged movement of men's overcoats, women's heavy apparel, underwear, blankets, and winter automobile accessories. Ski outfits and equipment were in steady call. During the closing week of January clearances, many merchants featured radios, jewelry, refrigerators, electrical appliances and furniture.

General Upturn

"Varying percentages of gains and losses, reported by retailers in the leading centers of distribution, failed to conceal the general upward trend, the rise in sales from the previous week's averaging 1 to 3 per cent. While more of the cities moved over their totals of a year ago, the deepened drops for industrial areas restricted to 2 to 5 per cent the improvement in the estimated volume of retail distribution over the 1937 comparative.

"Gradual additions to factory payrolls boosted New England retail sales for the week, but the total was only 1 to 2 per cent over 1937. Unemployment still hampered buying some parts of the East, narrowing to 2 to 7 per cent the advantage over last year's retail volume.

"Comparisons in some of the reports from the Middle West were meaningless, because of the flood a year ago; allowing for this, retail sales were ahead of 1937 by 2 to 6 per cent. Unusually high temperatures during part of the week kept the advance for the Northwest down to 2 to 5 per cent, despite the strong demand for winter sports goods.

"Special clearances contributed most of the volumes to lift sales in the South 2 to 6 per cent over last year's. Even with the marked recovery for the week, the Southwest was ahead by only 1 to 4 per cent. Buying on the Pacific Coast also was more active, but the drop from 1937 totals averaged 2 to 7 per cent.

Trade Rises

Lull between trade shows gave some division of the principal wholesale markets the appearance of less activity, but in most branches the number of orders booked was larger than that for the week preceding.

"In addition to replacements of stocks depleted by January promotions, reorders were numerous on the new season's merchandise. As reorders, in some instances, were larger than the original specifications, the estimated wholesale volume was advanced to 4 to 8 per cent from the 1937 comparative," concludes the report.

Your Income Tax

This is the sixth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

Normal Tax and Surtax Rates

The Revenue Act of 1936 provides for only one normal tax rate, that is, 4 per cent on the amount of the net income in excess of the allowable credits such as the personal exemption, credit for dependents, etc. The act provides for an additional credit for the purpose of the normal tax of an earned income credit, that is, 10 per cent of the amount of the earned net income but not in excess of 10 per cent of the amount of the net income. The personal exemption and credit for dependents are also allowable as credits against the net income for the purpose of the surtax, the resulting net income being designated "surtax net income." The surtax is imposed on surtax net incomes in excess of $4000. The rates increase in accordance with the amount of surtax net income included in varying so-called surtax brackets. On a surtax net income of $4000 or less there is no surtax. On a surtax net income in excess of $4000 and not in excess of $6000, the rate is 4 per cent of such excess. The surtax upon a surtax net income of $6000 is $80 and upon a surtax net income in excess of $6000 and not in excess of $8000 the rate is 5 per cent of such excess in addition to the $80, or a surtax of $180 upon a surtax net income of $8000. The surtax on a surtax net income of $5,000,000 is $3,591,000, and upon a surtax net income in excess of $5,000,000, 75 per cent, the maximum rate, is applicable to such excess, in addition to the $3,591,000. Many taxpayers make the error of applying the maximum rate instead of the rate provided for in the bracket in which their surtax net income is included.

Following is an example of how to compute the tax on a net income of $8500, all of which represents earned net income, the taxpayer being single and without dependents:

Net income	$8,500
Less personal exemption	1,000
Balance (surtax net income)	7,500
Earned income credit	850
Net income subject to normal tax	6,500
Surtax at 4 per cent on amount of surtax net income in excess of $4000 but not over $6000, 4 per cent on $2000	80
Surtax at 5 per cent on amount of surtax net income in excess of $6000 but not over $8000, 5 per cent on $1500	75
Total surtax	155
Normal tax, 4 per cent on $6500	266
Total normal tax and surtax	421

Taxpayers are advised to read carefully the instructions accompanying Form 1040 relating to the earned-income credit and surtax, as well as all other instructions thereon, before preparing their returns.

New Short Sale Rule Regarded Of Far-Reaching Importance

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Contrary to a good deal of popular, and apparently offhand, appraisal of this week's surprise ruling of the Securities and exchange Commission on short selling, well-informed opinion in the Street seems to think that the ruling is of the most far-reaching importance.

Some observers go so far as to say that in more than three years of Federal regulation of the exchange this rule is likely to have the most far-reaching consequences than any other yet put in effect under the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In brief, the rule simply requires that all short sales must be made at least one eighth above the last sale. It does this by banning all short sales at the previous prices or below it.

The casual interpretation of this has been merely that it "makes short selling one eighth more difficult." In recent years there have been numerous limitations placed on short selling. In September, 1931, when Britain supended gold payments, short selling on the New York Stock Exchange was banned for two days. Shortly afterward the Exchange put in an informal rule to the effect that no short sales could be made below the previous sale, and at the request of the SEC this was made a formal rule in May, 1935.

Last fall the Federal Reserve Board, at the time it lowered long margins from 55 to 40 per cent, imposed a 50 per cent initial margin requirement on short sales by a rather questionable stretching of the law, and subsequently the New York Stock Exchange raised its maintenance margin requirements on short positions from the previous flat $10 to whichever was the greater of $5 or 30 per cent of market price, thereby dropping the maintenance margin on stocks selling to $33 but raising it for those selling higher.

Effect on Rules

In consequence it was an easy conclusion that the further raising of the rules on short selling from "at the previous price" to above the previous price only slightly tightened up the existing rules.

It was readily assumed, for instance, that the ruling would only seriously affect short sales in a declining market. It was from a brief sample of the market last fall that the SEC drew the justification for the ruling. It said "The preponderance of available evidence points to the conclusion that in a declining market certain types of short sales are seriously destructive of stability." Hence first impressions were that the rule would have little effect on short selling in a bull market, when the price would at least intermittently advance.

Closer consideration reveals, however, that the rule will not only almost entirely wipe out short selling in a bear market but will wipe out the larger part of it in a rising market.

Some technicalities in the explanation are unavoidable. In the first place the new rule runs afoul an old rule which requires that if long and short stock are offered for sale at the same price the long stock shall have precedence.

Assume that a customer puts in an order to sell "short" 100 U. S. Steel at the market. Last sale was 60. His broker therefore must sell at not less than 60⅛. If, however, there is other stock ahead of his at this level, then the moment 100 shares sells at 60⅛ his 100 cannot be sold at less than 60¼. If the market keeps on rising he can probably, but not certainly sell but each time the price rises ⅛ he loses his position. He may end by either selling substantially higher or not at all, his sell order rising steadily like a bob on a tide as the price advances. Of course if the market is falling away he cannot sell at all. And if he wishes to sell more than a single round lot of 100 shares his prospects of success are substantially decreased even on a rising market.

Action of Broker

His broker, rather than stand around the post to wait for this complicated situation to resolve in his favor, may give the order to the specialist; but the latter is likely to be averse to taking responsibility for the complication, though under the present rules he may have to take it. The order will be valid one minute, invalid the next.

On so-called "limit" orders, however, the difficulty will be even greater. The customer may give an order to sell 100 Steel "short" at not less than 60. On a "long" sale he is entitled to execution if the price once nicks 60⅛ after he has placed the order, for that price cannot be reached until the specialist has "cleaned up the book" by selling everything offered cheaper. Not so with a limit order to sell short under the new rule. If the Steel specialist writes the order in his book, to sell 100 at 60 "short," along with many other limit orders at this price. But other orders are likely to be ahead of our imaginary customer's order.

The moment one of these is sold, or from any source 100 Steel is actually sold at 60, the "short" order to sell at 60 becomes invalid. The specialist must move it up to 60⅛. And at 60⅛ it goes down on the book at the bottom of the list. All precedence is lost. So when and if the market goes to 60¼, there is even more stock ahead of our customer's 100 short. The moment 100 of this is sold his stock must again be moved up to 60⅛, again to lose precedence. And so on up. He will either sell the stock far above the minimum price ($60) at which he offered it, or he won't sell it at all.

The customer may be blithely watching the tape and seeing the price ride high above his offer, but he cannot be sure that he has sold. Meantime the specialist, whose work is always complicated and requires the utmost alertness, will have it multiplied by the task of keeping track of whether and when he can execute a limit short sale and when he cannot do so. It is possible that a rule may have to be made lightening the specialist's obligation to take such orders.

Specialist Hampered

The specialist himself, however, will be much hampered by the new rule. Ordinarily if he feels the market is likely to decline, he accumulates a short position which he can subsequently "feed out" on the decline, thus keeping the decline "orderly." He is already much limited in this operation by the requirement that he cannot sell either short or long until his book of customers' offers is fed out to the market at the given price. Now, however, his short sales are limited in the same way as the customers' orders described above. He will be much less able to take a short position, and therefore much less able to steady the market on the decline.

So also will be the floor trader whose short sales in September and October were so heavily stressed in the SEC report.

The net effect of the ruling, it is felt here, will be to accentuate that instability and excessive short-term fluctuation which has developed in recent years on the stock exchange. In rising markets, orders to sell short, either limit or "at the market," will ride up on a temporary bulge and then come down with cumulative weight an hour or two later when sentiment makes one of its incessant changes.

Short offerings which could not be executed on the way up will hang over the market on the way down. Specialists will have less selling power on a rally and so less buying power on a drop.

Floor-traders, prevented from hitting the bulges with short sales, will not come in to cover on the decline; and owners of standing offers to buy below the market will, knowing this, "pull their bids." The result, it is felt here, will therefore be diametrically opposed to the stated intent of the SEC to provide a more stable market. Investors will the more easily be "frozen in" by a declining market and exposed to the possibility of larger unexpected losses.

Some Opposition Bitter

So bitter is a certain body of opinion here about the new ruling, which goes into effect on Feb. 8, that it is characterized by some people who know their way about on the floor of the exchange as either stupid or as a Machiavellian attempt to end short selling by indirection.

Some informed but pessimistic observers are looking forward with gloom to the day when by one such step after another the free exchange market in securities is reduced either to something like the over-the-counter market in securities or to a point where official prices are posted and trading is conducted either at these prices or not at all.

Significant of the temper of some parts of the Street was the appearance on Thursday of a rumor that the SEC was going to come out with a surprise rule requiring a "call" every hour o the hou., at which trading would stop while the bid and asked on every active issue was determined much as it is determined on the active months at the daily opening of the commodity futures exchanges. Such a rumor was obviously idle but it circulated.

Even more startling implications are seen in the new rule. Unless hastily amended, it will presumably outlaw all "when-issued" sales, because no one can sell securities he does not own and cannot deliver "as soon as is possible without undue inconvenience or expense." And the serious crimp in short selling will virtually wipe out the arbitrage market with Canadian and European markets. If Steel is selling at 61 here and 60 in Amsterdam the arbitrageur sells it short here at 61 and covers in London at 60, and balances up usually when the straddle goes the other way, shipping securities on balance only rarely. This involves a short sale here, however, unless the cost of starting shipment from Amsterdam or London or Toronto on every short commitment is ruled by the SEC not to involve an "undue inconvenience" which it actually would involve.

Observers here quote Mr. Justice Holmes in the case of Board of Trade versus Christie Grain & Stock Company—". . . legislatures and courts generally have recognized that the natural evolutions of a complex society are to be touched only with a very cautious hand, and that such coarse attempts at a remedy for the waste incident to every social function as a simple prohibition and laws to stop its being are harmful and vain. This court has upheld sales of stock for future delivery . . ."

Value of Exchange Seat Drops $10,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat has been arranged at $65,000, a drop of $10,000 from the previous transfer on Jan. 12.

On the basis of this sale seat values are only slightly above the 18-year low level established last October, with the transfers of a membership at $61,000. The high quotation for 1937 was $134,000 in January.

The decline stirred interest in stock exchange circles since it came in the wake of two important events touching the institution's affairs. One was the Securities & Exchange Commission's recent order tightening restrictions on short selling. The other was the report Jan. 27 of a special committee appointed by the exchange recommending sweeping changes in administrative policy.

Union Bag & Paper Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Bag & Paper Corp. reported net profit of $1,418,595 for 1937 after charges and taxes except the federal undistributed profits surtax, estimated at $68,000. The net profit, after allowing for the estimated surtax, was equal to $1.30 on the outstanding 1,048,732 common shares. This compared with net profit of $387,391 for the year 1936, equal to $1.48 a share on the 261,433 common shares then outstanding.

Jackson Opposes Any Relaxation Of Anti-Trust Laws

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Robert H. Jackson, President Roosevelt's right-hand man in the fight against "monopoly," threw cold water upon proposals that the anti-trust laws be relaxed to permit each big industry to agree on a stabilization plan.

Referring to suggestions that such business planning under government supervision be legalized, the Assistant Attorney General declared here:

"I have an instinctive distrust of the long-time ability of Government to regulate rather than prevent concentration of control. Experience demonstrates, particularly in the public utility industry, that government regulation tends too frequently over a period of time to pass under the control of those who are supposed to be regulated."

Hits Call for Immunity

Some observers believed his remarks were aimed at proposals made earlier this week by Donald R. Richberg, one-time NRA administrator. Mr. Richberg suggested establishment of an administrative body empowered to pass upon the prima facie legality of co-operative business activities. He proposed that the administrative body's approval of an activity protect the business men involved against later criminal prosecution, but not against civil suits for illegal combination.

"Many kinds of business would confer with government," Mr. Jackson declared, "not to get the advice of a government counsel, but immunity from the penal provisions of the anti-trust laws. Unless I misjudge the temper of Congress, it is in no mood to authorize any Government officer to dispense immunities from those laws."

In negotiations such as those proposed to bring about business stabilization agreements, the speaker continued, industries are represented by their own specialists, the government by "a jack of all trades, a lawyer perhaps."

Thrusts at the Press

Mr. Jackson aimed several verbal thrusts at the press.

"Nothing more heartens me about the future of American democracy than a good look at the press," he said. "To me the greatest proof that the ingrained instincts of our people are democratic beyond argument is the fact that our democratic government, facing the conditions that elsewhere produced taunting dictatorships, has not even lifted its finger to temper the ardor of a press that is largely critical. . . .

"But if I am heartened by the fact that democracy has not destroyed the freedom of the press, I am equally heartened by the converse of that fact. A free press, doing its fairly unanimous worst, has not been able to destroy a democratic government. The simple truths of great leaders can travel from mouth to mouth and in the end our people are shrewd enough to know who is with them despite all the packaged opinions that are handed them."

Strict Enforcer

Wide World

Robert H. Jackson

Assistant Attorney General of the United States

A Window in Threadneedle Street

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By David Wills

London

The Lancashire cotton industry is working its difficult way through negotiations with itself and with the Board of Trade which it hopes will lead to government authority for reorganization. Last November the Joint committee of Cotton Trade Organizations submitted proposals to the Board of Trade for self-government along NRA lines. I discussed them at the time in this column.

An Enabling Bill was to set up a Cotton Industry Board representing the industry, and an Advisory Committee of three independent persons. The Board (2 spinners, 2 manufacturers, 1 dyer, 1 bleacher, 1 printer, 2 merchants, 3 employees' representatives) was to be appointed in the first instance by the Board of Trade, and was to examine schemes of reorganization brought forward by either the whole industry or by separate sections.

The schemes could cover such subjects as reduction of capacity, limiting competition, fixing minimum prices or margins, pools and quotas for production, imposition of levies, regulation of entry into the industry or its sections, labor conditions, and so on.

Japan Seizes Markets

This Lancashire remedy for the difficulties of the industry was not put forward with complete unanimity. The main reasons for the troubles of the industry are well known and have been discussed for years. The sections of the industry are far too broken and un-co-ordinated; it built up its great era of past prosperity on exports and in recent years has seen a younger competitor, Japan, seize the cheaper markets, and has found other markets limited by the development of textile manufacturing by those who previously were consumers. And the industry suffers from a post-war era of frenzied finance.

There is very little competition within the British market from foreign manufactuers; the British textile industry, without benefit of tariff, dominates its home market, and therefore, as the industry recognizes, there is no remedy for its troubles in imposition of a tariff. Solution must be found in two directions; export markets must be recovered, and to the extent to which British capacity can never hope to find outlet, there must be internal reorganization, involving both physical and financial reduction in capitalization.

May Raise Prices

The trouble with Lancashire's own proposals is that despite many professions of intention to increase exports, no specific measures to this end are suggested, and on the contrary, the general trend of the desired Enabling Bill may be to raise prices, and establish monopoly. The merchants, and particularly the representatives of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the Joint Committee, gave their consent to the proposals being made to the government only on condition that the bill when it appears has adequate safeguards to develop foreign markets and prevent monopolistic increase in prices. If the Bill does not include such safeguards, they reserve the right to oppose it.

At the end of the year the President of the Board of Trade commented on the proposals, and referred them back to the Joint Committee for elaboration on three points. The whole scheme he finds too general, and asks that precise definition should be made of its scope. Second, he requires specific proposals to answer the objections of the merchants, and to prove that the plan will in fact help the export trade and will protect merchants against producers' monopoly. Third, he seems reluctant to leave so much detail to be filled in by the proposed Cotton Industry Board, and asks for outlines of the proposals for which government sanction will be sought by the industry.

The Joint Committee professed to find this reply satisfactory and encouraging; the Manchester Guardian, honored defender of Free Trade and of the Lancashire Cotton Industry even when these two interests conflict, thought the reply evidence of perverted pleasure in the Board of Trade over skillful obstruction, but thought also that the Board's points could easily be answered.

No Unrestricted Competition

It is impossible for Lancashire to go back to unrestricted competition. And if there is to be an increase in efficiency, there must be a close integration of the whole industry. The danger is that the powers necessary for such a change may be used not to increase efficiency but to salvage the capital which in the past has been squandered in the industry. It may be used to try to protect the producers profit by exploitation of the domestic consumer.

It seems to me therefore that two safeguards are needed. One is that self-government for industry should be regulated in the public interest. How this is to be done, nobody has yet satisfactorily discovered; it has not been tried very much in England, and in America state regulation of utilities, and the NRA experiment are not exactly unqualified successes. But if unrestricted competition is impossible from the industry's point of view, so is unregulated monopoly from the consumers viewpoint, and therefore we must experiment with public controls. Spokesmen for the industry have expressed complete agreement with this view.

If the purpose of the reorganization is to be to make the industry as efficient as possible for future operations, then there must be safeguards to prevent the scheme from becoming a protective association for existing paper investment. There seems to me no sound reason why the errors of the past should be visited on the future.

The present government of England does not find very acceptable the theory and practice of public control of industry, except as a useful political talking point, and the Board of Trade is likely to approve of a cotton bill with less effective safeguards than its critics would desire. But there is at least one natural protection in the cotton industry: no matter what Lancashire may like, there is the most intense competition in foreign markets, which may prevent some of the more extreme abuses of monopoly control. Other industries, steel for example, have met this condition by forming strong international cartels; but the cotton industry will not be able to copy this procedure for a very long time.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 4700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8540

American Steel Rivalry Rouses European Firms

PARIS, Jan. 28 (AP)—European steel producers decided today to seek an agreement with United States manufacturers to stem a rising tide of American steel products sold in the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Greece.

The Control Commission of the International Steel Cartels, concerned over the increasing volume of American steel reaching those countries at lower than European prices, said it would ask American producers to raise their export prices for heavy plate, beams and structural bars.

European steel men explained a gentleman's agreement exists among American and European producers, including the larger but not the smaller United States manufacturers. The effort, they said, will be to win adherence of the smaller producers.

The International Steel Cartels decided to send its President, Robert Dieudonne, to the United States in an effort to get the American producers to raise their export prices. Mr. Dieudonne is Associate Managing Director of the Arbed Steel Company at Luxemburg.

The intention attributed to President Roosevelt to seek a reduction in the price level of steel in the United States added to the concern of the European steel men.

It was the opinion of the French leaders in the industry that if Mr. Roosevelt succeeded in lowering prices, or even prevented a price rise, it would be difficult for American steel manufacturers to increase prices as the cartels would like.

Mr. Dieudonne was expected to sail Saturday for New York in the liner Europa.

NEW YORK (AP)—A delegation of European steel leaders will arrive here next week to invite American steel companies to join the European steel cartel, with the view of stabilizing export steel prices, trade quarters revealed today.

American steel executives stressed that thus far America's joining the cartel is only in "the conversational stage." They said next week's parleys continue talks under way for several months. They emphasized that thus far there have been no indications whether American steel companies will accept or reject the invitation.

An official of one large American producer stressed the point that any conferences with the Europeans would be in regard to export prices, and that prices of domestic steel do not enter into the situation.

Commodity Prices Decline Slightly In Week of Jan. 22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.2 per cent during the week ended Jan. 22, due to a sharp decline in wholesale prices of raw materials, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline in the all-commodity index during the week offset the gain of the preceding week. The recession was caused by essentially the same group of commodities that was responsible for the advance of the preceding week. Raw materials, because of weakening prices for agricultural commodities, fell 1.6 per cent. The drop of 0.2 per cent brought the general index to 80.8 per cent of the 1926 average, representing declines of 0.5 per cent and 5.3 per cent over the corresponding weeks of a month ago and a year ago, respectively.

Commodity Groups	Jan. 22 1938	Jan. 15 1938	Dec. 25 1937	Jan. 25 1936
All commodities	80.8	81.0	81.2	80.2
Farm products	71.8	73.4	72.9	78.1
Foods	76.1	76.8	78.9	82.7
Hide and leather pdts	97.1	97.4	98.4	97.7
Textile products	69.0	69.3	69.4	70.8
Fuel & lighting m'tls	79.1	78.8	78.6	77.0
Metals and metal pdts	96.5	96.5	96.2	86.1
Building materials	92.0	92.1	92.5	85.3
Chemicals and drugs	79.5	79.5	79.2	80.6
House f'n'shing goods	90.7	90.8	91.4	82.3
Miscellaneous	75.1	75.0	74.9	67.8
Raw materials	74.7	75.9	75.3	78.0
Semi-man'f'd articles	77.5	77.6	77.4	74.7
Finished products	84.5	84.4	85.0	82.3
All commodities other than farm products	82.8	82.8	83.1	80.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.7	83.6	83.6	79.0

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Ban	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 21

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

200 Aero SupMfgB (1¼g)	3⅝	3¼	3¼
100 Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	54	54	54
150 Alum Co pf (6)	105½	105½	106½
100 Am Airlaines	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
900 Am Centrifugal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100 Am CitP&LB (.30g)	2½	2½	2½
200 Am Cyan B (.80	24⅝	24	24
400 Am Gas&El (1.40a)	23½	23	23
100 Am Gen	4	4	4
100 Am Light & T (1.20)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100 Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
100 Am Meter (4g)	22	22	22
50 AmPot&Chem (3½g)	31¼	31¼	31¼
700 Am Republics (.40g)	7⅞	7½	7¼
100 Am Seal Kap (.20g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500 Am Sup Power	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Ang Wupp (.40g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200 Arctur Rad Tube	¾	¾	¾
100 Ark Nat Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3½	3½
1200 Asso G&E1 A	1⅛	1	1
100 Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
200 Automat Prod	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Auto V Machi (½)	7¾	7¾	7¾
225 Babcock & Wil (5g)	90	87½	89
100 Baldwin Loco war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100 Baldwin Rub	7¾	7¾	7¾
800 Barium Sta Stl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100 Bath IronWks (6%f)	7½	7½	7½
100 Beaunit Mills (1.30g)	6½	6½	6½
100 Bickfords (1.20)	10¼	10¼	10¼
400 Bliss E W	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
100 Blue Ridge (.15g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Brewst Aero (.05g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 Bridgpt Mach pf (7)	81½	81½	81½
150 Brown Co pf	25	23	23
100 Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	21¼	21¼	21¼
1000 Bunk Hill & S	14	12¼	13¼
1200 Carib Syn (½g)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
900 Carrier Corp	26½	24⅞	25
100 Carter (J V) (.60g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
300 Catalin Am	3¾	2¾	2¾
200 Celluloid	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100 Cen & Sw Ut	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100 Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12	12	12
20 CenNYPow pf (5)	85	85	85
100 Cen St El	⅝	⅝	⅝
200 Centrif Pl (.40)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100 Chi Riv&Mach (1¼g)	9	9	9
75 Childs pf	28	27	28
2000 Cities Service	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
300 Claude Neon Lts	2	2	2
100 Cohn & Rosen (.70G)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200 Colo F & I war	5¼	5¼	5¼
300 Colum O&G (.40g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2300 Comwlth&So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Comwlth Dis (.10G	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Cons Bisc (.40g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000 Cons Cop Min (½G)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
100 Cons Mng & S (1a)	59	59	59
300 Cons Ret Strs	3	3	3
200 Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300 Cooper-Bess	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Copperweld Stl (2)	20	20	20
100 Cord Corp	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200 Cord&Rey pf A (6g)	65	65	65
1600 Creole Petr (1½g)	24½	22¾	22¾
200 Crocker Wh (.10g)	6¼	5⅞	6¼
300 Crown Drug	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
3200 Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Darby Pet (½)	7	7	7
100 Derby Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100 Duval Tex	9¼	9¼	9¼
300 Eagle Pich Ld (.40g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
75 East Sta A pf	19	18	19
25 East Sta B pf	18	18	18
2500 Easy Wash MB	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200 Einsler Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3600 El Bond & Sh	7¼	7	7⅛
200 El Bond & Sh pf (5)	48	48	48
100 El Pow As (.37g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
20 El P&L 2 pf A	25	25	25
200 El P&L war	3½	3½	3½
100 Elec Sh pf (6h)	70½	70½	70½
300 Equity Corp	¾	¾	¾
200 Evans Wallo	⅜	⅜	⅜
50 Evans Wallo pf	7	7	7
100 Ex-Cell-o Crp (.80a)	10½	10½	10½
100 Falstaff Brew (1¼g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Fan Alcort M&S	2	2	2
100 Gen Firepfg (1.60g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1700 Glen Alden (½g)	5⅛	5	5
100 Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 Gray Tel P S (1)	5	4⅞	4⅞
100 Gt Atl Pac w i (1e)	48	48	48
400 Gulf Oil (1)	38	38	38
100 Harvard Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
400 Hecla Min (.95g)	8½	8⅜	8⅜
900 Holling Gold (.65a)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100 Humble Bal M&S (1¾g)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1500 Humble Oil (2g)	61¾	60	60
1 Hygrade Fd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200 Imp Oil Can (½a)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100 Int Pap & Pow war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400 Internat Petr (1½a)	29⅝	29½	29½
100 Inter Util pf	9	9	9
200 Inters Pw Del pf	5⅞	5	5⅞
300 Irving Air Ch (1a)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100 Jacobs Co (2g)	8½	8½	8½
100 Jones & L Stl	32½	32½	32½
300 Kingston Pr (.40)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2400 Lake Shore M (4a)	55⅝	55¼	55½
400 Lehigh C&N (.30)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10 Leonard Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
300 Lion Oil (1a)	20¾	20½	20½
1500 Lockheed Aire	8⅝	8½	8⅝
100 Long Is Lt	1½	1½	1½
100 Louis L & E (.40a)	8½	8½	8½
100 McWill Dredg	10¼	10¼	10¼
100 Macfadden Publ	⅝	⅝	⅝
100 Mesabi Iron	½	½	½
100 Michigan G & O	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50 Midvale (6g)	73¼	73	73
100 Molybdenum (1g)	4½	4½	4½
10 Monty Ward A (1)	131	131	131
500 Mount CityCop (2½g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200 Nat Bellas Hess	1⅛	⅛	⅛
50 Nat P&L pf (6)	50¾	50¾	50¾
200 Nat Service	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 Nat Un Rad	¾	¾	¾
400 N H Clock	5¼	4¾	5
100 N J Zinc (1⅝e)	70	70	70
600 Newmont Min (3a)	60	55	55
50 NY & Hon Ros (4)	29¼	29¼	29¼
200 NY Shipbd Fd	8½	8½	8½
100 Niag Hud Pow (.40g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600 Niles-Bem-P (2)	32½	31	31
50 Nor Am L&P pf	35½	35½	35½
300 Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Ohio Oil pf (6)	109	109	109
10 Ohio Pub Svc pf A (7)	99¾	99¾	99¾
100 Oldetyme Dist	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100 Pac Can	6	6	6
400 Pan-Am Air (1⅛e)	16	15	16
1100 Pantepec Oil	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
200 Parkrsbg R&R (1.60)	16	16	16
400 Pennroad (1⅛g)	2⅜	2¼	2¼
50 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	86½	86¼	86¼
500 Phoenix Sec (1¼g)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
50 Phoen Sec pf (3)	19½	19½	19½
200 Pitney-Bowes	5½	5½	5½
20 Pitts & LE (6¾g)	56½	56	56
200 Pitts Pl Gl (6¾g)	84¼	84	84
500 Pleas ValW (.15g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Polaris Mng (.03g)	2½	2½	2½
100 Powdrell&Alex	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Premier Gld (.12)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10 Prud Inves pf (6)	97	97	97
10 P S Col 7 pf (7)	103¾	103¾	103¾
75 Pug Sd P $5pf (6¼g)	28	27¾	27¾
200 Reiter-Fost	½	½	½
100 Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Root Pet	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600 Rustless I & S	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Ryan Cons	3¼	3¼	3¼
700 St. Regis Pap	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200 St. Regis Pap pf	56	56	56
100 Savoy Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
1000 Segal Lock	1	1	1
400 Seversky Aire	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300 Shattuck Denn (1¼g)	7½	7¼	7½
300 Sherwin-Wms (4)	87½	86½	87½
300 Shrevept El D st	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Sosa Mfg (1½a)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400 So Coast (.15e)	3¾	3½	3¾
100 So Cst Ky (1a)	17½	17½	17½
200 So Oil Ohio (1a)	19	19	19
500 St Pow&Lt	1	1	1
200 Sterl Alum Pr (1.20g)	6½	6⅜	6½
200 Sterling Brew (.40g)	4¾	4¼	4¼
25 Stetson (JB)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200 Sullivan Mach	8	8	8
25 Swiss-Am El pf	115	115	115
100 Taggart	4	4	4
100 Taylor (C) Dist	1½	1½	1½
700 Technicolor (⅜g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
200 Tech Hugh G (.40)	5½	5½	5½
100 Texon Oil (.60)	4	4	4
100 Trans-Lux (.20a)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 Transwest Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
200 Tri-Cont war	¾	¼	¼
200 Tubize Chat	8¾	8½	8½
400 Tung-Sol Lamp (.40g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
800 United Aire war	8	7½	7½
100 Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Unit Corp war	½	½	½
3100 Unit Gas	3½	3½	3½
200 Unit Gas pf (7)	94¾	94½	94¾
200 Unit Lt&Pow A	2¼	2¼	2¼
500 Unit Lt&P cv pf	18	17⅝	18
100 Unit Shipyds A	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 Unit Shipyds B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	73½	73½	73½
80 U S Strs 1 pf	4	4	4
200 Unit Verde Ext (.3c)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1200 UnitWallPaper (.15g)	2⅛	2	2
200 Univ Corp vtc	3	3	3
100 Util P&L pf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
200 Valspar Corp	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Venez Mex Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500 Venezuel Pet	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Waco Aire	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
150 Wagner Bak (1.60)	9	9	9
100 Walker Min (.05g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Wil-Low Caf pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
2300 Wright Harg (.40a)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100 Yukon Gold (.31g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

Total stock sales today, estimated Jan. 29, 75,000; year ago, 380,920 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

1 Ala Pow 5s '46	90	90	90
1 Ala Pow 5s '51	83	83	83
1 Ala Pow 5s '56	78	78	78
1 Ala Pow 5½s '57	60	60	60
2 Am G&E 5s 2028	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
11 Appal El Pw 5s '56	104½	104½	104¾
2 Ark P&L 5s '56	88½	88½	88½
2 Ark Elec 5s '53	78	78	78
4 As G&E 5½s '38 1C	76	74	76
6 As G&E 5s '50	28½	28¼	28½
3 As G&E 5s '48	26¼	26⅛	26½
4 As G&E 4½s '49	24	23	24
2 As G&E 4½s '58 Ctf	23¾	23½	23¾
1 As T&T 5½s '53 A	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	113	113½	113½
1 Birm El 4½s '68	81½	81½	81½
1 Broad Riv P 5s '54	82½	82½	82½
6 Can Pac 4s '42	105	105	105
3 Caro P & L 5s '60	88	88	88
4 Cen Ill Pd 4½s '67 P	90½	90½	90¾
1 Cen P & L 5s '53	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Cen St El 5½s '54	27	27	27
10 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	41	39¾	41
2 Cities S 5s 66	84½	84½	84½
300 Cities Ser 5s 58	53⅞	53½	53⅞

Bearish Factors Depress Prices During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Weekly Grain Review

CHICAGO—The wheat market has suffered from a combination of sluggish general demand, indifferent export inquiry, bearish estimates of supplies in various positions, and the slump in stocks. Prices have worked irregularly downward, but the trade has been light, and the market has had numerous small rallies.

This is the time of year when normally there is little incentive to trade in a big way. Many operators have harbored the idea that this season would be different than usual because of the changed setup in world supply and demand conditions arising from the crop disaster in Argentina and because of the small supplies and extremely high prices prevailing for Canadian wheat.

However, the export business has not developed along the lines expected, and for several weeks sales have been rather negligible. In many cases longs have registered their discouragement over this situation by selling out their wheat or at least lightening their lines.

Small Exportable Surpluses

It is remarkable that with the Canadian exportable surplus down to about 30,000,000 bu, and with Argentina having a surplus only sufficient to give Europe 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bu of wheat the foreign demand for American wheat has not been greater. High premiums at the Gulf have checked the demand to some extent, and while the Argentine surplus is admittedly small it is now feared that country will dispose of her stocks as rapidly as possible.

The government estimated country mill and elevator stocks at 115,000,000 bu or about 35,000,000 bu more than a year ago. However the department of commerce estimate of commercial mill stocks made the total 131,000,000 bu or 4,000,000 bu less than Jan. 1 a year ago. Primary receipts showed a material falling off from a week ago, and the domestic visible decreased 2,966,000 bu last week. Flour sales were reported extremely small, but mills are back on a fairly normal production basis, and the disappearance of wheat continues rapid.

Deficiency in Moisture

It is regarded as too early to get excited about moisture conditions, but the West and Southwest have a tremendous deficiency to date in seasonal precipitation, which is causing considerable concern.

Corn has held in a narrow price range, but the trade has been extremely dull. Export sales have not reached the volume expected, but a great deal of corn has been sold, and it is expected clearances will continue heavy for several months.

Argentine shipments for the week were only 1,142,000 bu, which would seem to mean that Europe will have to take large quantities of our corn. Late estimates of the new crop in Argentina suggest a reduction of 150,000,000 bu from last year.

The big feature in domestic corn developments has been the abrupt falling off in receipts, the movement dropping to about the same volume as a year ago. With clearances heavy this may cause a reduction in visible stocks, which last week increased 2,045,000 bu.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	%
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

London Market

3 mos bills	⅝%	⅝%	⅝@⅝%
Short bills	⅝	⅝	⅝
Bar gold	139s 7d	139s 6½d	142s 10d
Bar silver	20¼d	20¼d	20¼d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅜ ⅛%	½@⅜ ⅛%	¼@⅜ ⅛%
60 days	½@⅜ ⅛	½@⅜ ⅛	¼@⅜ ⅛
90 days	½@⅜ ⅛	½@⅜ ⅛	¼@⅜ ⅛
4 months	½@⅜ ⅛	½@⅜ ⅛	¼@⅜ ⅛
5-6 months	½@⅜ ⅛	½@⅜ ⅛	¼@⅜ ⅛

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Calcutta	3
Boston	1½	Copenhagen	4
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Budapest	4	Bogs	5½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	8

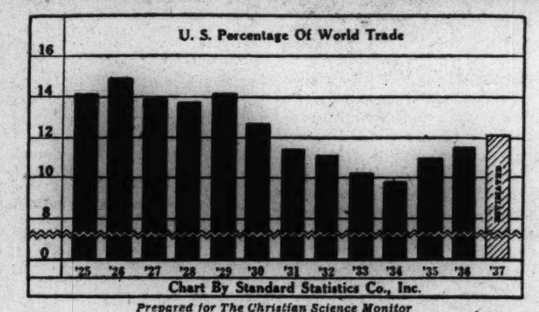
Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$5.00 11	$5.00⅝	$4.8397
Cables	5.00⅝	5.00½	4.8397
France—franc	.0327⅛	.0327	
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1690	.169
Switz'l'd—franc	.2315	.2314	
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4031	.4028	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5504	.5570	
Sweden—krona	.2582	.2579	.4537
Norway—krone	.2517	.2514	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2236	.2234	.4537
Spain—peseta			.3287
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria-chill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0351	.0351¼	
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1900	.1900	.3961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0454⅞	.0454½	.0740
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.3945	.3945	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.3026
Chile—peso†	.0275	.0275	.3040
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.4744
Uruguay—peso	.5300‡	.5300‡	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2906	.2907	.8449
India—rupee	.3779	.3779	.6180
Java—florin	.5590	.5600	.6804
Hong Kong—dol	.3133	.3131	*
Shanghai—dol	.2975x	.2969x	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5875	.5875	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.002	1.00	1.0201

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

U. S. Leading World Exporter; Second to U. K. in Total Trade



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In terms of its share in aggregate world trade, the United States stands second only to the United Kingdom, and, in 1929, total United States exports and imports exceeded those of the latter country. During 1929 the United States accounted for 14.1 per cent of the total, or 16.0 per cent of exports and 12.4 per cent of imports, while the corresponding ratios in the case of the United Kingdom were 13.6 per cent, 11.1 per cent and 15.9 per cent.

For 1937, however, it is estimated that the share of the United States dwindled to 12 per cent of the total, which, while representing a moderate improvement over 11.5 per cent in 1936, was nevertheless below the United Kingdom with 13.8 per cent. Despite the decline since 1929, the United States still ranks as the major exporting nation of the world.

Rail Chiefs See Country Pulling Out of Recession

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Five railway chiefs—including heads of three of the nation's largest roads—surveyed the business front today and concurred in the opinion that the country is pulling out of the recession.

In Pittsburgh for a directors' meeting of the Association of American Railroads and a traffic club banquet with leaders of other industries, the railway executives expressed their views to newspapermen.

Clement Sees Improvement

M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, reported a gradual increase in carloadings during January, which he said indicated increased business for industries served by the company's lines. He added:

"Business has already dragged bottom. It is starting on the upgrade. There will be a great improvement in the spring."

E. E. Norris, president of the Southern Railway commented:

"Very soon things will be humming so that the American people will hardly know they have had a depression or a recession; business is down as far as it will go and is on the upswing."

"We Are on the Way Up"

L. W. Baldwin, head of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, asserted "we have not only hit the bottom in this depression, but we are on the way up."

John J. Pelley, president of the association, who said yesterday in a speech to the association that freight rates must be increased to bring the railways out of a "financial bog" expressed the opinion "America has begun to pull out."

H. E. Fries of the Winston Salem Southbound, felt that business would improve, but asserted it needed a helping hand from Congress.

F. E. Williamson, head of the New York Central, joined Mr. Pelley in a demand for higher rates, asserting:

"Little buying is being done by America's railroads. This is because they do not have the money. And unless the Interstate Commerce Commission boosts rates, there will be no money.

"If rates are boosted, as I believe they will be, the railroads will begin purchasing rails, cars, brakes and other needed materials."

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The extent and duration of the current decline alone would call for a rebound in prices of at least technical proportions; hence, the present test of the market's position cannot be said to have been completed.

Thomas & McKinnon, New York—Lack of clarification of current uncertainties probably will continue to hold in check the support which would normally be forthcoming after six days of market decline. The action of the market in this area of previous low levels will provide an important clew to near-term expectations. The longer term outlook remains obscure.

Josephthal & Co., New York—From an immediate trading standpoint it would seem advisable to take advantage of a technical rally to lighten up on stocks facing adverse dividend announcements or poor earnings reports or stocks of companies not in good financial condition.

Southgate & Co., Boston—The persistent liquidation of railroad bonds during the week resulted in a small amount of forced selling in other high-grade issues, but generally speaking prime quality utility and industrial obligations held their levels with remarkable tenacity. A recovery in business in the next few weeks should make a startling change in the market for railroad securities.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—Fundamentally the situation is not quite so bad as it might appear on the surface in that there has been no over-expansion and inventories have been whittled down to almost the vanishing point, so that as pointed out on several occasions of late, it would not require any great amount of constructive news to quickly bring about a more normal situation.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Copper quiet; electrolytic spot and future 10.00; export 9.87½. Tin steady; spot and near-by 46.37½; future 46.50; lead steady; New York spot 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc spot steady; East St. Louis spot and future 5.00. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, and wolframite unchanged.

Urges President Have Power to Fix Prices in Wartime

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson has recommended a law to control inflation and excess profits in time of war without abandoning the "ideals" of private enterprise.

In an address prepared for delivery before the Philadelphia Post of Army Ordnance Association, Mr. Johnson said to fight inflation, "the President should be authorized to fix prices in time of war. This would include authority to put a ceiling over prices beyond which they could not rise without his special permission."

To prevent excess profits, which he said "some corporations and individuals" might seek in spite of price fixing, "we should have a law taxing excess profits," he declared.

"Other methods of preventing inflation and profiteering have been advanced in some circles," Mr. Johnson said. "A suggestion has been made that all capital be nationalized in case of war. I need hardly say that such a method is contrary to the ideals and fundamental principles of American government."

Mr. Johnson said the United States ran into the price and profits "difficulties" in 1917 and 1918. "Had the World War lasted much longer," he said, "our home sector might have become demoralized."

On a basis of strength, intelligence and skill, he placed the United States as "potentially the strongest among the nations" in manpower. He said this country has also "the strongest reserve of raw materials of any nation."

"Right now, therefore, we should serve notice on all sinister forces," he said, "that there never again will be, in a war involving the United States, the inflation and profiteering that characterized its former emergencies."

New England T. & T. Net $5.88 Common

BOSTON (AP)—The annual report of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company showed a balance available for dividends of $5.88 per common share, compared with $6.66 per share in 1936.

Dividend payments of $6.25 per share in 1937 exceeded earnings by 37 cents.

Total operating revenues were $74,613,268, a gain of $2,958,210, or 4.1 per cent, over 1936, the report said. However, total operating expenses, excluding taxes and interest, were said to have increased $2,916,499, or 5.7 per cent.

"This increase," said President John J. Robinson, "was due to additions in operating force to handle a larger volume of business for the year as a whole, and to wage increases to employees during the year."

The company reported it had spent $19,428,259 for construction and general equipment during the year, $10,000,000 of which was for station equipment.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., it is understood, is negotiating with life insurance companies for private sale to those institutions of a $20,000,000 first mortgage bond issue. Under present plans, the bonds would carry a 3¼ per cent coupon and would be due about 1968. They probably will be priced at a slight premium.

Tractor Production Up 29 P. C. in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Tractor production in the past year totaled 279,788 units, valued at $227,120,681. This was an increase in value of 29 per cent over 1936, according to an announcement by the Bureau of the Census.

The value of combines produced in 1937 amounted to $21,283,984, a gain of 60 per cent over the preceding year, and that of grain threshers totaled $3,857,128, a loss of 46 per cent.

U. S. Gold Imports Total $1,513,224 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported $1,513,224 worth of gold was imported into this country in the week ended Jan. 21. The sum of $548,676 came from the Philippine Islands.

Silver imports totaled $5,125,152, of which $4,120,433 came from Mexico.

Livestock Prices Decline Despite Smaller Receipts

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All species of livestock showed decreases in market receipts both at Chicago and in the aggregate elsewhere during the week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cattle and lambs closed the week lower, notwithstanding the decrease in receipts, and hogs, after an early week's flurry, lost all that they had gained.

This lower tendency in livestock prices had its forerunner in a narrow and lower wholesale fresh meat trade. The downturn in fat cattle prices amounted to 50c to $1 and even then demand remained narrow. Shippers bought sparingly all week and even when live prices had been cut down to the low point of the week at its close, local killers failed to show any aggressiveness.

Bearish stories kept filtering into the live market from the wholesale dressed beef coolers, these stories carrying gloom in the way of demand even after prices had been slashed considerably.

Although numerically supplies were considerably decreased runs carried plenty of tonnage in the way of beef. The week's top on fed steers was $11.50 and yearlings of similar quality got up to $11, but in the main little sold above $10 and a spread of $7.25-$9.25 bought the bulk of the steer and yearling crop.

This week's break on fed steers hit medium and weighty offerings grading good and choice most severely and thus the spread in live prices continued to narrow. Heifers sold up to $9.25, but not much in the way of either light or weighty heifers got past $8.25, and the bulk had to cash from $6.50-$7.75.

Beef cows held steady but cutters and low cutters sold strong. Bulls and vealers closed higher, the former 10-15c and the latter fully $1.

Fat lambs and yearlings closed the week mostly 25c lower but sheep, being scarce, were strong to 15c higher at the close. This week's decline on fat lambs dropped prices to the low point of the season in this branch of the trade as well as in the cattle division. The closing top on fat lambs was $8.10, with the practical top for the week at $8.30.

After selling up to a top of $9.10 choice lightweight hogs dropped back to a peak of $8.75. The early week's advance was a forced affair, starvation runs necessitating higher prices due to competition between local and outside interests.

Armour's Net Is Cut By Inventory Losses

CHICAGO (AP)—Robert H. Cabell, president of Armour & Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting huge inventory losses last year materially affected the company's earnings and "so far as I can see we are not yet out of the woods."

Price declines which marked the end of the fiscal year, October 30, continued during November and December and at least part of January, he said. "Many products purchased on the market each week proved to be of lower value the following week and in these circumstances it is humanly impossible to prevent further inventory losses."

Mr. Cabell said, however, Armour was in a position to benefit whenever prices stabilize or show an upward trend.

Stockholders approved resolutions which made it possible for the company to issue any part of the $75,000,000 convertible bonds or debentures authorized as market conditions permit. Issuance of the new securities, primarily to retire Armour of Delaware preferred stock, was authorized last June but the decline in securities since then made it advisable to postpone sale.

Sun Oil Reports Gain in 1937 Net

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Sun Oil Company reported a net income of $9,544,085 for 1937 as compared with a 1936 net income of $7,563,554.

The 1937 net income represents $4.17 per share on common stock outstanding Dec. 15, 1937, prior to the distribution of an 8 per cent dividend.

Sales, excluding inter-company transactions, totaled $133,300,000 as against $105,500,000 for 1936, the company reported. It said it paid $5,155,000 in taxes in 1937 as compared with $4,304,000 in 1936 and collected $30,228,000 of gasoline and other excise taxes for federal and state governments during the past year.

Asks FTC Inquiry Of Newsprint Prices

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Cummings requested the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into possible violations of a consent decree entered into some years ago by newsprint producers.

The inquiry, which it is indicated will amount to a new anti-trust investigation of the newsprint producing industry, grows out of recent complaints by newspaper publishers alleging that increases in newsprint prices have resulted from price-fixing by the industry.

The Attorney General has s

'Balance Sheet' for League Strongest on Economic Side

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—If the profit and loss account of the League of Nations for 1937 is set out along the lines such accounts usually follow, the result is something like this:

Credit	Debit
Egypt joins the League.	Italy and Salvador give notice of intention to leave.
Preliminary settlement of Alexandretta dispute between France and Turkey.	Turkey protests against League experts' plan for Alexandretta elections.
Plan to separate Covenant from the Peace Treaties submitted to Governments.	Unproclaimed war breaks out between China and Japan.
Assembly declares its "moral support" for China.	But confines action to passage of resolution recommending members to refrain from any act which might "weaken China's power of resistance."
Three mobile Red Cross units provided by League leave for China, Dec. 10, 1937.	
Assembly issues appeal which leads to signatories of Nine-Power Treaty meeting at Brussels.	Conference breaks up without making any decision calculated to end hostilities in China.
On subject of German and Italian intervention in Spanish Civil War, majority of Assembly agrees that territorial integrity and political independence of nations should be respected and that there should be no interference in their domestic affairs.	But fails to pass a resolution on the subject owing to the opposition of Albania and Portugal.
Mediterranean members of League arrange Nyon anti-piracy patrol.	But do so in their individual capacity and not as members of the League.
Conference on Repression of Terrorism adopts convention establishing International Criminal Court for political crimes of violence.	
Draft Convention on Publicity for National Defense Expenditure circulated.	France, Britain, and the United States accept this convention provisionally on condition other Great Powers do so too, but Italy and Germany do not reply. No progress on limitation of armaments.
Assembly instructs Council to work out plan for new refugee organization to replace the Nansen Office which goes out of business on Dec. 31, 1938.	League admits failure to find new home for Assyrian refugees.
German-Polish Convention on Upper Silesia lapses after working successfully but without publicity for 15 years.	League abandons efforts to help political minorities in Danzig against National Socialist majority.
Britain acknowledges League's right to participate in unraveling the tangle of the Palestine Mandate.	

Nations "Knock for Admittance"

No doubt every League accountant who tries to audit this balance sheet will get a different result. Few, if any, of them, however, will claim that the figures are out of the red. Nevertheless, most people agree with the Aga Khan who, as Chief Delegate of India, presided at the 1937 Assembly, that there are "portents of good omen." Among these portents he noted the fact that "if there have been unforgettable defections," nevertheless "nations still knock at our door for admittance."

The Aga Khan went on: "If it is true that the League, like the world itself, is passing through troubled times, and that its ideals have been sorely wounded, it is no less true that the League's ideals live and shall live, and, please God, shall prevail."

The League's ideals as outlined in the Covenant include not merely the peaceful settlement of international disputes but also co-operation between its members for their collective security. The League's usefulness in the former capacity was shown in 1937 by its successful handling of the Alexandretta dispute between France and Turkey.

Conferences Outside Geneva

On the other hand, a number of other questions were dealt with—not so successfully—outside Geneva as, for instance, intervention in Spain by the London Non-Intervention Committee, and the Sino-Japanese dispute by the Conference at Brussels in which the United States participated.

In the sphere of collective security, there has been a decided swing back toward the maintenance intact of the covenant's provisions since the Aga Khan made his declaration of faith last September. Several important members, Britain and France among them, are now urging that instead of dropping the sanctions article altogether as certain other members have proposed, there should be more precise definition of the obligations of League members under this head.

This tendency did not come to the front until 1938 so it cannot be properly included in the 1937 balance sheet. But it looks like turning into a credit point for the League's 1938 profit and loss account, unless . . . which is considered unlikely . . . the proposed explanation of League members' security liabilities should result in explaining them away.

Economic Balance in Favor

Turning from the political to the economic side of the League's activities the balance swings decidedly in Geneva's favor. The same is true of the humanitarian side, in which there is only one major debit item—the huge increase in drug addiction in North China in the provinces under Japanese influence. Japan's behavior in this connection came in for severe censure at the 1937 Assembly.

Credit items on Geneva's non-political side include preliminary steps toward a serious onslaught on the ancmaly of poverty in the midst of plenty which has been responsible for the destruction of agricultural crops in one area when there is famine in another. The comprehensive report on nutrition, which was considered by the 1937 Assembly, is expected to serve as a basis for efforts in a number of countries to wipe out this disgrace to civilization.

A brief summary of the League's successes and failures in the technical sphere during 1937 is as follows:

Credit	Debit
League sponsors successful International Sugar Conference in London.	
Committee of Experts drafts a report on commercial access of "have-not" States to raw materials.	Britain and France charge M. Paul van Zeeland (not the League) with task of working out a concrete plan of world economic collaboration.
Draft protocol to prevent falsification of securities circulated to Governments.	Difficulties arise over question of international co-operation to prevent fiscal evasion.
Further steps taken to unify Customs' nomenclature.	
Plans drafted for exchange of information on Rural Hygiene in Far Eastern countries.	
First international study of "The Relation of Nutrition to Health, Agriculture and Economic Policy" laid before League Assembly.	
Decline in production of illicit drugs registered in Europe and America due, it is claimed, to stricter application of League Conventions.	Huge increase in drug addiction registered in Chinese Provinces under Japanese influence. Appeal sent to Japan on subject.
League's efforts to curb traffic in women and children result in "steady and continuous progress." Plans for special Far Eastern Bureau formulated.	
Draft convention, to improve the position of aliens released from prison, circulated.	

Loan Associations Pay $104,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some $104,000,000 in dividends were paid to 6,200,000 people, the first of the year, by savings and building and loan associations, according to the United States Building and Loan League. There was no reflection of the business recession reported of the year's end.

The payment of several million of the dividends meant that many people had reached the savings goals they started for 10 and 11 years ago. Much of the money will be put back into the building and loan associations, it is expected, under a single payment type of investment that has in some instances just been permitted by law. Other good-sized nest eggs will be used as down-payments on houses.

Belfast Premier Gets Unopposed Nomination

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Viscount Craigavon and 13 members of his party received unopposed nominations today for the Feb. 9 election in which the Northern Ireland Government is demanding a mandate against union with Ireland.

Six Nationalists, whose party in three constituencies boycotted the election, and one Laborite were unopposed. Eighty candidates in all were expected to be nominated for the 52 Parliament seats.

Stamp Pictures Now Legal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed a bill to permit the printing of black-and-white illustrations of United States and foreign postage stamps for philatelic purposes.

A Treasure of Antiquity

The Great Lion of Amphipolis

This Majestic Grecian Monument, on the River Nestos in Macedonia, Was Restored Mainly With the Aid of Lincoln MacVeagh, United States Minister

Lion of Amphipolis Restored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The Great Lion of Amphipolis has now been restored and stands once more a majestic sight on the banks of the River Nestos in Macedonia.

After lying broken and unnoticed in a hollow in the ground for many centuries the great figure, which is three times the height of a man, has been restored mainly through the initiative of Lincoln MacVeagh, American Minister to Greece.

The ruined lion was discovered lying on a hill on the east bank of the River Strymon, where it winds through a deep gorge of the Aegean Sea three miles away. With the help of American engineers who were reclaiming the region about Amphipolis, the scarred and lichen-covered blocks of Thassos marble were pulled from obscurity. There were found to be enough fragments to produce a close approximation of the original lion.

Exact Date Uncertain

Not much external evidence is so far available to fix the exact period of the original sculpture. One Greek historian, however, Professor Arvanitopoulos, believes the Lion was probably erected about the fourth or fifth century B. C.

At that period the Athenians undertook several expeditions to conquer the gold mines of Macedonia. It is thought the monument may have been erected to mark one of the battles the Athenians had to fight on their way. In 422 B. C. however, the oligarchic party of Amphipolis regained power, and all the monuments which were reminders of the Athenian conquest were destroyed, and with them the Lion of Amphipolis. If this theory is true, the lion has been buried in the earth for more than 2,300 years.

MacVeagh Honored

The Greeks have recognized the valuable work of Mr. MacVeagh in restoring this monument by making him an honorary member and collaborator of the Greek Archaeological Society.

A new road has been constructed from Saloniki to Cavalla to cross the river on the track of the old Via Egnatia, to enable tourists to Macedonia to reach the site of this latest addition to the splendors of Greek antiquities.

Curfew for 'Paris of Orient'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Few calmer spots for residential purposes could be found on earth than until-recently-wartorn Hongkew, "north of the Creek" in Shanghai's International Settlement.

The reason is that although from mid-December this area has once more been open to foreign residence, there is strict Japanese military control with such features (unattractive in the extreme to lovers of nocturnal amusement) as a 6 p. m. curfew.

Of course, even in this so-called Paris of the Far East, there are plenty of people willing and even glad to stay at home of evenings with a good book. Those whose ideas of pleasure run to such amenities as milk chocolate can testify that Shanghai has never let them down in that respect, come war or come peace. Hongkew is a great place for reading and munching milk chocolate after dark, but it had all better be done at home for 6 o'clock in the evening is the "deadline" for touring the shell-scarred streets.

At 10 o'clock the police station shuts its gate and even policemen have to get off the streets along with the rest of the civilian public. In theory, emergency calls might be answered—but for many a month the Settlement police in this area (when they were in this area, which has not been constantly) have done little but patrol.

Sikh policemen imported by the British from India are on traffic duty by day, but they confine their efforts to indicating the general situation at street corners. Parking on the wrong side of the street is perfectly all right, as is parking in front of fire plugs or anywhere else. For the traffic consists virtually wholly of Japanese, in uniform or out, and the Sikhs are not looking for trouble.

Hongkew markets stock every variety of food but the shops are Japanese. Former Chinese shops have Japanese behind the counter. Change is not given in Chinese money, but in Japanese yen and sen. Exchange is around 100 Chinese dollars to 103 yen.

Figs and Raisins in the News

A Window on the West

By Pacificus

California fig and raisin growers are apprehensive of Secretary Hull's proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Turkey. Having received notice that any objections they wish to make to the treaty must be made before Feb. 9, and that the agreement, if unopposed, will become effective on Feb. 23, they are making their voices heard in Washington.

Leading fig and raisin men are summoning arguments and influence to obtain alterations in the proposed agreement. Every citizen who buys a package of raisins or a packet of figs at the corner grocery or confectionery store has a direct interest in the negotiations.

Reciprocity

California dried fruit producers, packers and shippers feel that they are going to suffer loss if proposed tariff concessions are given to Turkey, just as the lumber men of the Pacific Northwest feel they have a grievance against the treatment meted out to them in the Canadian-American trade agreement.

It is true that the reciprocal treaties being carried through by the State Department are designed to be truly reciprocal, and that for concessions made by the United States corresponding concessions are obtained from other countries. But the California dried fruit people, like the lumbermen of the Northwest, feel that their interests are being needlessly sacrificed.

It's all very well, they say, to encourage international trade and to make commercial bargains with other countries, but this should not be done at their expense. The problem is, of course, to give the maximum impetus to trade while maintaining a due regard for particular interests within the United States. Some industries and some sections of the country feel the effects of certain treaties more than others.

In general the West is more critical of them than other sections because it is felt that these agreements tend to promote exports of manufactured goods, produced primarily in the East, while opening the way for increased imports of raw materials, which are for the most part produced in the West.

Farmers, lumbermen and other primary producers feel that they are being asked to foot the bill. Their apprehensions may in some cases be groundless, but the general impression is abroad that the agreements tend to open the gates to "foreign" competition in the American foodstuffs and raw materials markets.

Seems Remote

The average American will probably see very little reason to become excited about a trade agreement with Turkey. That country seems remote, and the volume of American trade with it is not very large. But for centuries the eastern Mediterranean basin was the world's principal provider of figs and raisins, and Turkey still holds an important position in this trade. In fact, it remains one of the leading competitors which California dried-fruit growers have to face in the market places of the world. Pacificus will devote his column for several days to the appetizing subject of raisins and figs, in view of their place in the news of the day.

British Approve U. S. Arms

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The expanded national defense program laid down by President Roosevelt met with approval in Great Britain today, while other European powers evinced no surprise over the recommendations.

Great Britain, rushing her own rearmament program, was represented as looking on United States naval building as a parallel safeguard toward maintenance of world peace.

The British Government, it was said, no longer regards the United States' sea power as competitive.

German newspapers gave prominent display to the President's program but made no editorial comment. Chancellor Hitler's Volkischer Beobatchter headlined its report: "New rearmament request by Roosevelt merely because other countries rearm."

Italy, which also is displaying major naval aspirations, displayed no surprise, since such American naval expansion had been expected in Rome since the President's opening message to Congress.

It was officially confirmed here that Capt. Royal E. Ingersoll, Chief of the War Plans Division of the United States Navy Department, discussed capital ship construction on a recent visit to London.

It was believed that this discussion envisaged the possibility of matching reported 43,000-ton Japanese battleships by common denunciation of the 35,000-ton limit set by the 1936 London Naval Treaty, and then invoking the escalator clause.

Great Britain recently instructed her Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, to investigate reports that Japan—which is not bound by the London Treaty now—is building larger battleships than the Treaty allows.

(Under escape clauses of the 1936 London Naval Treaty between Great Britain, France and the United States, limiting battleships to 35,000 tons, these countries can build large vessels if outside powers exceed the treaty limitation.)

U. S. Protests on Allison; Tokyo Without Detailed Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 29 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew today made representations to the Japanese Government against the slapping of John M. Allison, ranking American diplomat at Nanking, by a Japanese soldier.

Ambassador Grew made the representations to Kensuke Horinouchi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an evening interview.

Domei (Japanese news agency) said that Mr. Horinouchi told the American Ambassador Japan had no detailed information on the incident, but would answer the representations when data arrived.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Secretary of State Cordell Hull ordered new representations to the Japanese Government here last night over abuse of American individuals in China scarcely 24 hours after a formal note of protest had been made public regarding previous instances of violation of the Japanese assurance of Dec. 24 that American rights and interests would be respected.

The latest protest is over the "slapping" of John M. Allison, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Nanking by a Japanese soldier on Jan. 25. Making public Mr. Allison's own report of the incident, Secretary Hull announced that he had instructed American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, to make formal representations to Japanese Foreign Minister Koki Hirota.

The report relates that Mr. Allison was engaged, in the company of Japanese gendarmes, in ascertaining the facts regarding the illegal entry of Nanking University, an American institution, the night before by Japanese soldiers. The soldiers in question were charged with having taken a Chinese woman from the university buildings and attacked her. Mr. Allison, accompanied by Charles Riggs, a member of the faculty of the University, had gone with the woman and the gendarmes to Japanese barracks to identify the alleged assailants.

The woman was taken inside. Mr. Allison and Mr. Riggs started to follow being apprehensive of possible intimidation of her. No obstacle was presented to their entry. But inside the gates a Japanese soldier ran up and started forcing them back. Mr. Allison said he started back slowly, but before he could get out of the gates the soldier slapped him. In the process the gendarmes remarked that Mr. Allison was an American.

"As soon as the soldier heard we were Americans he became livid with rage, repeated the word 'Americans' and also attempted to attack Mr. Riggs who was nearest him," Mr. Allison reported. "The gendarmes prevented him but he succeeded in tearing the collar and some buttons of Mr. Riggs' shirt. In the meantime the officer in command of the unit appeared and shouted at us in an offensive manner. At no time did either Mr. Riggs or myself touch a Japanese soldier nor did we speak to any except the gendarmes with us."

While an apology was made to Mr. Allison by Major Honjo, an officer of the Nanking troops, the Japanese radio yesterday carried a statement that Mr. Allison had insulted the Japanese military officer. On making inquiries at the Japanese Embassy he was informed that he had insulted the Japanese military by "going into the quarters without permission."

The incident is taken particularly seriously and further representations were based on it because it follows the dispatch to Japan on Jan. 17 of a formal note declaring that the United States "finds it impossible to reconcile the flagrant disregard of American rights shown by Japanese troops" subsequent to the Panay incident. It had been hoped that the firmness of this formal note would put an end to the incidents. But they apparently have gon on unrestrained. It is the almost universal feeling at the State Department that the Japanese Government has not made a sincere effort to prevent these incidents.

France Speeds Plane Output

PARS, Jan. 29 (AP) — Guy La Chambre, Minister of Aviation, today ordered "complete reorganization" of France's aviation production schedule to speed up delivery of fighting planes.

His action coincided with a scheduled conference between British and French air experts on co-operation between their air forces.

Five French Air Corps officers and technical experts will fly to London Sunday for the conference on co-operation in Europe, Africa and Asia.

The delegation will work with the British Air Ministry in accordance with an agreement concluded in December between France's Former Air Minister, Pierre Cot, and Britain's Air Minister, Viscount Swinton.

Sources close to the Air Ministry disclosed that France has agreed to give Great Britain aviation outposts in France so that she might be warned if enemy air raiders start for her shores. Belgium formerly had such an agreement with Britain, but her new neutrality status, makes it impossible for her to co-operate fully with the British Air Force.

The plan provides that Britain will be permitted to use French North African air bases to protect her trade routes to Egypt and India, which aviation sources said had been increasingly difficult since the beginning of the Spanish Civil War.

These sources said France also had agreed to British use of French military airdromes in Indo-China. It was felt the British air base at Rangoon might be rendered useless through Japanese control of China. The British sea route to Australia has been protected thus far by military air bases at Rangoon, Calcutta and Singapore.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LOS ANGELES—Mediterranean 10-room home at Palos Verdes Estates, splendidly situated for school and recreational activities; unobstructable ocean view; garden; price interesting; will lease. Owner, 2505 Rose Walk, Berkeley, Calif.

MIAMI (Coconut Grove), FLA.—Lovely Italian villa, beautifully furnished, at a great sacrifice. For further information address MRS. P. L. CHURCH, 3908 Main Highway.

WANTED

WANTED, IDEAS—If you have an idea for a wooden toy, novelty or gadget that you think would sell, send it to us; we will pay liberally for any such ideas that we use. WALPOLE WOODWORKERS, 767 East Street, Walpole, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLINE'S finest apartment hotel; living room, dinette, kitchenette, 2 bedrooms, bath; tenant leaving city wishes to sub-lease. LONgwood 3200 (Mass.). Apt. 211-A.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG woman, Columbia graduate student, will teach or stay evenings for room and board. Write Box C-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS to rent and sell; TABLES and CHAIRS for all occasions. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymkt. Sq., Boston: CAP. 3632.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL reduction sale reproductions, antiques, rugs, and new Simmons bedding. Also unusually fine showroom models for living rooms, bedrooms, and dining rooms; bargains guaranteed. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 59th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSE worker-cook, experienced, Protestant; family 3 adults; country; references. Write Box X-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFER young girl student room and board and small wages in exchange for light household duties. M. C. AMES, 56 Morse Rd., Newtonville, Mass. Newton North 4804.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET furnished, from Mar. 15 for 3 to 6 mos., new home, 20 min. Mother Church; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, playroom; ideal for adults desiring quiet near town; maid available if desired; careful tenants more important than large rent. Cen. 0844 or Box L-36 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

Clogged Sewers Opened or No Charge. No Digging. Roto Rooter Machine. Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 7783.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 33 West 33rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

IN COPLEY SQUARE, 3-room office suite, unrestricted light two sides, 700 square feet, low price; 2 single office rooms, $35 each; 1 room, third floor front, 800 square feet, low price. BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, 581 Boylston St., Boston.

PIANO TUNING

PIANO tuning, regulating, repairing, player adjusting and repairing. ERNEST G. SHAHEEN, 2 Plympton St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. TRO. 0519.

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 22 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline, Asp. 1500
385 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Cen. 3233

Local Classified

United States and Canada

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

A PLAN of unusual merit available for persons in New England with educational background, in interior design and decoration, to represent us in their own community; those selected may earn substantial commission; deposit on samples required; whole or part time. Write Box V-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Room with board; private home. Tel. West Newton 0215.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—The Ilkley, 8 Cumberland St., Suite 9—Sunny front rooms, overlooking The Mother Church; elevator. Tel. Com. 0975.

BOSTON—A pleasant, sunny room in a quiet home overlooking Fenway; privileges. Call Kenmore 4143.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1539 Rye St. N. W.—Two double rooms; gentlemen preferred; well heated; walking distance downtown; reasonable. Metropolitan 3314.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURED woman, early forties, knowledge of shorthand and typing, drives car; take charge of home or office, receptionist, hostess in hotel or apartment house. Write 115 Nesmith St., Apt. 3, Lowell, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER — American Protestant, refined, neat, good cook; in small family; ref.; experienced. Box S-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

KINDERGARTEN and elementary trained student desires position as governess for special children. PHYLLIS BEAN, Auburn, Maine, R. F. D. 3.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE PRODUCTION, Singing, Speech, Choral. EUGENIE B. ABBOTT. Call Mornings, BRYant 9-1700, New York City.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503. 9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UTOPIA Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering. BOB JOYCE. Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices. Prompt Delivery Service. Phone 3-4216

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY. LADIES' HAND BAGS of unmistakable quality

A B C Coke. "Alabama's Best Coke." Phone 5-1546. SMOKELESS FUEL CO.

ICE. CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO. Phone 3-5246

MOBILE

Gayfer's. MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE. Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1027-W. 10 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M. daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Has Started
OUR ANNUAL
FEBRUARY SALE
Storewide Values
Discounts Up to 50%
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
"49 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store"
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

Quality Shoe Repairing. Montgomery Shoe Factory. Cedar 3903. Cor. Court and Washington Street

LEE'S GRILL. 12 COMMERCE STREET

DAVIS MOTOR CO. Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle. U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease. One-Stop Service Station. 401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

BEAUTE SALON. Harper Method. 142 Alhambra Cir. Phone 42820. CORAL GABLES, FLA. Anna Barlor

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., INC. 2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS. Vegetables—Groceries—Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

THE CAMEL'S BELL. ORMOND BEACH. Collection of Bells, Boxes, Pewter, Porcelains, Seals and Gifts as low as one dollar for local shoppers. Summer, Watch Hill, R. I.

Yowell-Drew's invites you to shop at their department store. DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH (Continued)

Daytona Sheet Metal Works INC. Air Conditioning. Heating • Paints • Roofing. 116 So. Segrave. Phone 329

Tony's QUALITY GROCERY. TONY WALSH, Proprietor. Corner of Loomis and South Segrave. Phone 507

Fine Piece Goods. Table Linens • Bed Linens. Curtains • Spreads. Drapery Materials. Lingerie—Hosiery—Neckwear. CURTIS DRY GOODS CO. 150 South Beach Street

FORT MYERS

Tropical Market. Cor. Bay and Dean Streets. PHONE 420. The Finest Meats, W. G. Pendle. The Best in Groceries, H. L. Dupont. Delivery Service. Yacht Orders a Specialty

ROBB & STUCKEY COMPANY. *Furniture, Rugs and Draperies of the Better Class*

RED CROSS SHOE REPAIR. Fine Repairing Men and Ladies' Shoes and Beach Sandals. *A clean "last" for each job.* FRANK LAHTI

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762, 10-3 P. M. daily. Advertising Information Bureau

Now in Progress! ANNUAL MEN'S CLOTHING SALE. Quality Clothing at Drastic Reductions! LEVY'S. ADAMS AT HOGAN

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC. Phone 5-6115. Liberty and Forsyth Sts. FAMILY WASHING

IRON FIREMAN. "The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel". *Authorized Dealer.* JOSEPH NEEDHAM. PLUMBING AND HEATING. 16 S. Laura. Phone 5-6068

STANDARD FURNITURE CO. 320 HOGAN. FINE FURNITURE, RUGS, LAMPS, RADIOS. JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3760

Independent Laundry. CASH AND CARRY PRICES. Downtown Office. 23 East Adams Street. Phone 5-7206

George T. Rollings. 23 Hogan Street. *Local Representatives for* Seminole Travel and Tours

Jacobs Jewelers. LAURA AT ADAMS. *The QUALITY STORE.* Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China. LAURA and ADAMS STREETS. TEL. 5-7100

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445. 8:45 A. M.-5 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rose-Franzi GOWN SHOP. NEWEST RESORT WEAR. EVENING GOWNS, COATS, DRESSES FOR ALL OCCASIONS. 206 S. E. First Ave. Phone 3-2057. (In Clyde Court Building)

THE HOSIERY SHOP. *Specializing in Hosiery. Smart Bags and Gloves.* Mrs. John A. Gaddis. 117 Seybold Arcade

RESTAURANT TROCADERO. 168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET. Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista. Catering to Home Folks of Miami. Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

RAILEY-MILAN, Inc. *Hardware, Building Material, Housefurnishings.* 27-39 W. Flagler, 1173 W. Flagler, 3704 N. E. 2nd Av., 3418 Main Highway, 621 Washington Ave., Miami Beach

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Everything for your car at
DIXIE TIRE CO.
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH
Distributors of
SEIBERLING
***AIR-COOLED* TIRES**
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
"Thru Service We Grow"

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

HOWARD W. PAGE
is now with
Leon J. Lichenstetter, Inc.
HUDSON TERRAPLANE
1700 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 33126

Venus Beauty Shoppe Inc. F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami
Telephone 2-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables 4-4455
6814 Biscayne Blvd. 73522

Mae Watson
PARKER METHOD SHOPPE
A leading beauty parlor, offering a most comprehensive service in all branches of Beauty Culture.
Rain water shampoos
111 S. E. First Avenue Phone 3-1345

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel 2-4743

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas
We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph 2-7696

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

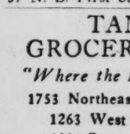
TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

LATCH STRING INN
Famous for fine food and service
MRS. M. R. HILL
Owner-Management
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.
Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
EVERGLADES HOTEL BLDG.
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


PIERRE'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1502

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach
Costume Jewelry
Hand Bags Accessories Gifts

RENT A CAR DRIVE IT YOURSELF
COUTURE'S MOTOR CORP.
latest model cars to rent. Rates from $25 per week up. Every car insured for your protection.
825 Fifth St., Miami Beach, Fla.
Phone 5-3920

Louis' Patio Grill
731 Lincoln Road
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
NINTH YEAR ON THE BEACH

Francesa
Corsets Underwear
Negligees Trousseaux
663 Lincoln Road Phone 5-2623

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

The New Location
Mabel Wicht
GOWNS
Formerly with Franklin Simon, Fifth Ave., N. Y.
4 Autrey Arcade Patio
North Orange Ave.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y. ORLANDO, FLA.

For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician. Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence

Exclusive Styles
in all the
New Spring Models
Specially Priced at
Town & Country Shop
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

ST. PETERSBURG

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

Sharron Hat Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Opp. Soreno Hotel 116 First Ave., N. E St. Petersburg, Fla.

SUWANEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP
122 Fifth St. North
St. Petersburg
The Zotos and other Methods of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service Phone 6996

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET
TAMPA, FLA.

Shop at **Sears** Completely Air-Conditioned
in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So Olive Ave. West Palm Beach, Fla

Visit the
Darling Shop
Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
Stationers
Books Gifts Games
Complete Office Outfitters
Typewriters Adding Machines
West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

For Coiffures of Distinction and All Lines of Beauty Work
HARRIET SHAVER OXER
Dial 7689 for Appointment
832 Ardmore Rd. West Palm Beach

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD—GLADYS W. FRIED

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
NEW LOCATION
116 Myrtle Street Tel. 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

THE LOG CABIN TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
Fried Chicken and Waffles,
Sizzling Steaks Sea Food
Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings
TEL. 7705

Morgan Stationery Co.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S
FORD V-8 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12

Authorized Sales and Service
BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
416 Third Street, W. Palm Beach
Over 20 Years Continuous Service
Tel. 5178

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA 5789

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE C. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Bldg. Main 8229

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA GA

VINNIE REAM BOYD
Teacher of the Spoken Word
Recitals Given for Churches, Clubs and Drawing Room
Home Studio
892 Forrest Rd. N. E WA. 9629

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
Echols & Lyle, Inc.
813 N. Highland Ave. HE 0344
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. JA 0546

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 185 PEACHTREE STREET
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

GEORGIA

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Hillyer C. Warlick
"Be Proud of the PHOTOGRAPH *You Give"*
Phone 767 117 Cotton Ave.

Edward B. Harrold Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
PHONE 461 Macon, Ga.

Malculm D. Jones Jr.
Radio Service
Macon's Pioneer Radio Service Shop
Phone 731 Grand Building

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Damp Wash—Thrifty—Rough Dry—Family Finish—A Service to Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

Sanitary
LAUNDRY INC.
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST VACANT

YORKSHIRE—Congenial companion (Christian Scientist) of broad outlook and cultured interests to help with small kindergarten; quiet sea-side home. Box W-915, BCM/CSM, London.

CHINA

SHANGHAI

"THE CHINESE JUNK"
Introducing Specialties by Mrs. M. Olsen
SMART, ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN UNDERWEAR IN BEST QUALITY
Chinese silks and satins—
a beautiful assortment
Dresses, Blouses, Jumpers, Smocks
Faggotted and Embroidered in Chinese linens and silks
Oriental Hand Painted Bags in Finest Linens or Brocade
Malacca Cane — Peking Coolie Matting
Peking Costume Jewelry
Hand Embroidered Table Linens
MRS. M. OLSEN
Apartment 607, 6th Floor
"Wayfoong House," 221 Szechuen Road
Shanghai, China Tel. No. 1467

Europe

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

Huizen te huur v/a: Fl. 22.50 per maand
H. J. BAARSLAG, BOUWKUNDIGE
ARCHITECT
Beëed. en gediplom. makelaar in o. g.
Tomantenstraat 64. Giro 14 42 51

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Schuhhaus zum Barfüsserplatz
A. G.
Specialty of
BALLY QUALITY SHOES
Barfüsserplatz 18
Tel: 24.241 H. Günther, Manager

BERNE

Tobler SEEDS BERNE
ADVICE FREE
MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof
Inhaber: Marktgasse 20 Bern
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.465
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bath Rooms, Lavatories
Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ—TRACHSEL
6 Boulevard James Fazy

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 43.094 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 13

MONTREUX

Mrs. E. ZIMMERMANN
Corset Specialist
Grand Rue 8 Tel. 62.282

MÜRREN

ERNST von ALLMEN
COIFFEUR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PARFUMERIE
Montana-Haus Tel. 46.34

ZURICH

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer (Florist)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Cleghorns prides itself in gathering together only the smartest and best in men's, women's and children's wear, thus enabling you to shop with the utmost confidence.
Adderley Street, Cape Town
Eloff Street, Johannesburg
Market Square, Port Elizabeth
Cafés at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

Phone 5-1648 Head Office and Works 1 Drakine St Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

West St. Durban Phone 21551

Try STUTTAFORDS First
The Store of Personal Service.
The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
235 Pine Street Phone 20321

WATCHES - JEWELLERY - GIFTS
For Every Occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9 Castle Arcade Phone 25464

JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies' gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

BEATRICE
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Parlours
Latest Method of Permanent Waving. All branches of Hairdressing and Beauty Culture.
Phone 22-7161 for appointment.
80 Smal Street (near Post Office)

Fairhaven Residential Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
Off Harrow Road)
Superior accommodation. Delightful Gardens. Tennis, Ping-Pong. Lock-up Garages. On Bus route. Terms moderate. Guests met on request. Phone 24-2505.

The Needlecraft
AND TRANSFER STORE
18 Old Arcade
Market Street Johannesburg
For Dependable Tailoring
shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

You Get A Good Deal at
MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY

FANCY GOODS
HEN WOOD
Domestic HARDWARE, TOOLS, etc.
JOHANNESBURG, SPRINGS and DURBAN

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

PIETERMARITZBURG

Always Shop at The PIETERMARITZBURG
CO-OP
for BEST QUALITY GOODS
A. 1. Service and Dividend on all purchases.
Branches at Estcourt and Greytown.
Phone 2235 for all your orders.

CHRISTIE'S CAFE-DE-LUXE
For Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery, and Catering
Reception Room for Hire
204 Church Street Phone 2639

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

ALLAN & STARK LTD
QUEEN & ADELAIDE STS., BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Department Store
Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
C. H. SMITHSON
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

SOLOMONS
Pty. Ltd.
Geelong's Busiest Drapers

BELMONT BAKERY
Procera and Wholemeal Breads a speciality also small goods. Bread delivered to all parts.
H. A. TOMKINS
High St., Belmont Phone 2122

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie St., Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK - CORSET SPECIALIST

GROCERIES
Save on Quality Goods
at
S. E. Dickins Pty. Ltd.
ALL SUBURBS
Melbourne and Geelong

MELBOURNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587
9 A. M.-6 P. M. daily—Sat. 9 A. M.-1 P. M
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Automobile Engineers
PETROL, OIL, BATTERIES, TYRES, etc.
Plume and Mobiloil Sold Here
13 BARKLY ST., ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
TEL. WINDSOR 2777

C. Carlson
F. 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT, 230 COLLINS ST.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats—Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

STREVENS
HOSIERY - LINGERIE
CORSETRY - GLOVES
144 QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

JAMES WILSON
Limited
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
Acacia Buildings O'Connell Street
AUCKLAND

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Shop at . . . Dine at . . .
GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND'S POPULAR CONFECTIONERY STORE
"BONNIE JEAN" Chocolates
MISS INGLIS
Diworth Bldgs., Queen St., Auckland

PAINTS *and* WALLPAPERS
Phillipps & Impey Ltd.
QUEEN STREET AUCKLAND

Mary Elizabeth Hats
Specialist in
MATRONS and LARGE FITTINGS
Showroom, Fourth Floor
COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS
QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND

C. SHELLEY
FURRIER
Comprehensive Stocks of Smart Coats, Capes and Stoles
Furs to Measure
Remodelling, Repairs, Storage
Phone 42048 First Floor,
117 Colonial Mutual Building
Queen St. Auckland

CHRISTCHURCH

R. M. SPEIRS & CO.
(M. DUNCAN JONES)
(Fellow Real Estate Institute of N. Z. Inc)
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
168 Manchester Street
Business attended to for absentee owners
Rents Collected.
Agents Alliance Assurance Co.

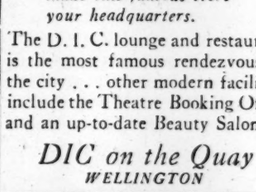
Rickinson & Birtley
Family Grocers
QUALITY-SERVICE-VALUE
1238 Gt. North Rd. Pt. Chevalier
Phone 26334 Auckland

WELLINGTON

WHEN in Wellington make this famous store your headquarters.
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free delivery City and Suburbs

The Rees Jones SHOE Co LIMITED
Fashionable Shoes
With
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay


HOPE BROS. LTD
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherston St 27 Courtenay Pl

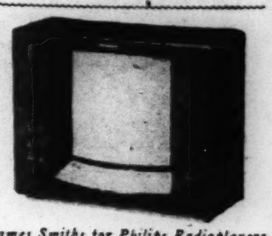
GOOD PRINTING ALL THE TIME
McKenzie, Thornton Cooper, Limited
128 CUBA STREET

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

George AND George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)


James Smiths for Philips Radioplayers
Illustrated is the "Theaterette" model. Price 13 Guineas or 25/- Deposit and easy payments.
Inspection Invited—Third Floor
JAMES SMITHS, WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

"THE DAINTIES"
MRS. B. E. TUCKER
HOME MADE CAKES
Caterers for
Weddings, Parties, Socials, etc.
98 WILLIS STREET

MACDUFFS
The Junior Store . . . Cuba Street
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

MAWSON'S
33 Willis Street
Hosiery, Lingerie and Foundation Garment Specialists
PHONE 43-516

Hollywood Beauty Salon
(MRS. VERA MAXWELL)
Permanent Waving and Beauty Specialists
Only most up-to-date methods in all branches. Personal attention.
Tel. 44-774 7 and 8 KINGS CHAMBERS WILLIS STREET

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 50-136 Tel. 50-136
Floral Artiste, 131 Cuba St. Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

Ora Hats
Millinery Specialist
MISS ORA MESCHAELIS
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

GEORGE HARRISON & CO. LTD.
The Modern Men's Wear Store
188 Lambton Quay Opp. Midland

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner, Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

A. E. Preston Ltd.
Butchers
The Best Is Cheapest
WILLIS ST. COURTENAY PLACE
MOLESWORTH ST. TARANAKI ST.

Williamson & Co.
Real Estate Agents
Valuers
Insurance Agents
25 Panama Street Phone 42-647

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New deliveries frequently.
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693
PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
Courtenay Place (opposite St. James)
Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Happy Landing' for Sonja Henie Et Al

Beg, Borrow or Steal (MGM)—Frank Morgan plays an ingratiating rogue who scrapes up a livelihood in Paris by "steering" tourists and selling spurious art objects. Learning that his daughter is to be married, he magnanimously suggests that the wedding take place in his non-existent castle. The invitation is accepted and his ensuing dilemma and its solution furnish amusing incidents. Script is not outstanding but film has been generously cast with comedians. John Beal, Florence Rice, Herman Bing, Erik Rhodes, George Givot, E. E. Clive, Reginald Denny, Cora Witherspoon, Janet Beecher.—Adults and young people.

The Buccaneer (Paramount)—Truth is not only stranger than fiction but often a good deal more fascinating. Cecil B. De Mille has stuck remarkably close to fact in making the story of how Jean La Fitte and his ragamuffin pirates saved New Orleans from the British in 1812 and for this as well as other reasons the film turns out to be one of Mr. De Mille's best. The events are told with vigor, humor and a constant pictorial excitement. Akim Tamiroff takes acting honors as a former cannoneer for Napoleon, Fredric March is back in his element as the romantic La Fitte and Francesca Gaal indicates that she will justify her importation from Europe. It is an all-around triumph with plenty of flag waving. Hugh Southern, Margot Grahame.—Adults and young people.

Bulldog Drummond's Revenge (Paramount)—Rather exciting even when one is not quite sure what goes on. Captain Drummond and Inspector Nielson are again on the trail, this time chasing a villain who has stolen an explosive which may at any moment reduce to scrap iron the boat on which they are crossing the English Channel. You may be sure that it doesn't, and that it takes a killing or two and a good deal of fog and black night before the culprit is caught. John Barrymore, John Howard, Louise Campbell, E. E. Clive, Reginald Denny.—Adults and young people.

Change of Heart (20th-Fox)—A choleric husband, a golf-playing wife, a good-natured playboy, a lad and his dog. Fit them together and you have a Grade B marital comedy. Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen, Lyle Talbot, Delmar Watson—Adults and young people.

Every Day's a Holiday (Paramount)—Mae West, as a confidence woman, rewards Edmund Lowe for not serving 25 warrants against her by joining a reform group and electing him mayor over the opposition of a crooked police chief. Those who enjoy the amoral West formula will find it amusing. Charles Butterworth, Charles Winninger, Walter Catlett, Lloyd Nolan, Louis Armstrong.—Adults.

Happy Landing (20th-Fox)—Sonja Henie has landed in her latest skating opus and the situation is well on ice. Miss Henie is a little Norwegian peasant girl who falls in love with a philandering band leader forced down near her village in the course of a trans-Atlantic flight. She follows him to America, discovers his duplicity, becomes a skating star anyway and after some humorous romantic complications, falls in love with the band's handsome manager who also happens to be Don Ameche. A thoroughly entertaining film. Cesar Romero, Jean Hersholt, Ethel Merman, Billy Gilbert, Wally Vernon, El Brendel, the Raymond Scott Quintet—Adults and young people.

Love Is a Headache (MGM)—Five script writers and a director worked on this and the result is pretty thin soup. A publicity-minded actress adopts two orphans and finds they bring out the mother in her. Skeptical press agent refuses to believe it and tries to have the children taken away. They all land up in Connecticut where p. a. and actress marry. Gladys George, Franchot Tone, Ted Healy, Mickey Rooney, Frank Jenks, Ralph Morgan.—Adults and young people.

Nothing Sacred (United Artists)—Ben Hecht, aided by William Wellman, a large cast and technicolor, flails the granite of Vermont, the soapstone of New York and the flint of managing editor's heart. Mr. Hecht's screen play shows what would happen if the big city were to lionize, at the instigation of a circulation-minded editor, a young girl who was erroneously believed destined to pass on from radium poisoning. While less funny than it should be, this is a fairly riotous farce with a touch of malice to sharpen its jabs. Carole Lombard, Fredric March, Walter Connolly, Charles Winninger.—Adults and mature young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "100 Men and a Girl," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous."

Adults and Young People: "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth" (mature). "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature) "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," "Dead End" (mature), "They Won't Forget" (mature), "Forever Yours," "The Life of Emile Zola."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Eligible Once in Three Years

Question: Bylaws state that "the chairman shall hold office for one year and the same person is eligible for election but once in three years."

"A" was elected chairman of the board on Aug. 1, 1934, and served until Aug. 1, 1935. This person, again a member of the board, was considered as a logical candidate for chairman for the term beginning Aug. 1, 1937. One member, however, contended that he was not yet eligible. What do you say?

Answer: Three years from the date of the prior election of "A" would extend to August, 1937. "A" was therefore eligible for election as chairman at that time or thereafter. If elected Aug. 1, 1937, for the term ending Aug. 1, 1938, "A" would not again be eligible until Aug. 1, 1940. The stipulation of eligibility only once in three years means that there must be at least two years ineligibility between terms of service as chairman.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A Swansea, Mass., puzzler contributes today's "harder type" of cryptogram. And, with no hints, see how long it will take you to solve it.

LFLF'B FCCEDYGFHD FHHDK-HGMK OEML *PFGKH *NFRDK-HGKD HSM SDDTP OEML KMS. EDLDLADE UDE SGHU VMXE LDRRGORXDKH YMLLXKGYF-HGMKP.

How Many Permutations?

By permuting, or interchanging, the letters of the word "COUNTER," how many permutations can be found:

(a) ending in ER?
(b) with "N" as the middle letter?
(c) without changing the position of any vowel?
(d) beginning with a consonant?

Letter Changing

WAIT a minute now, let's BIDE our time in changing WAIT to BIDE. It can be done in 5 moves.

What Is the Speed?

The distance between two cities is 442 miles. By decreasing the speed of a train 8 miles an hour, the running time between the two cities is increased 4 hours. What is the speed of the train?

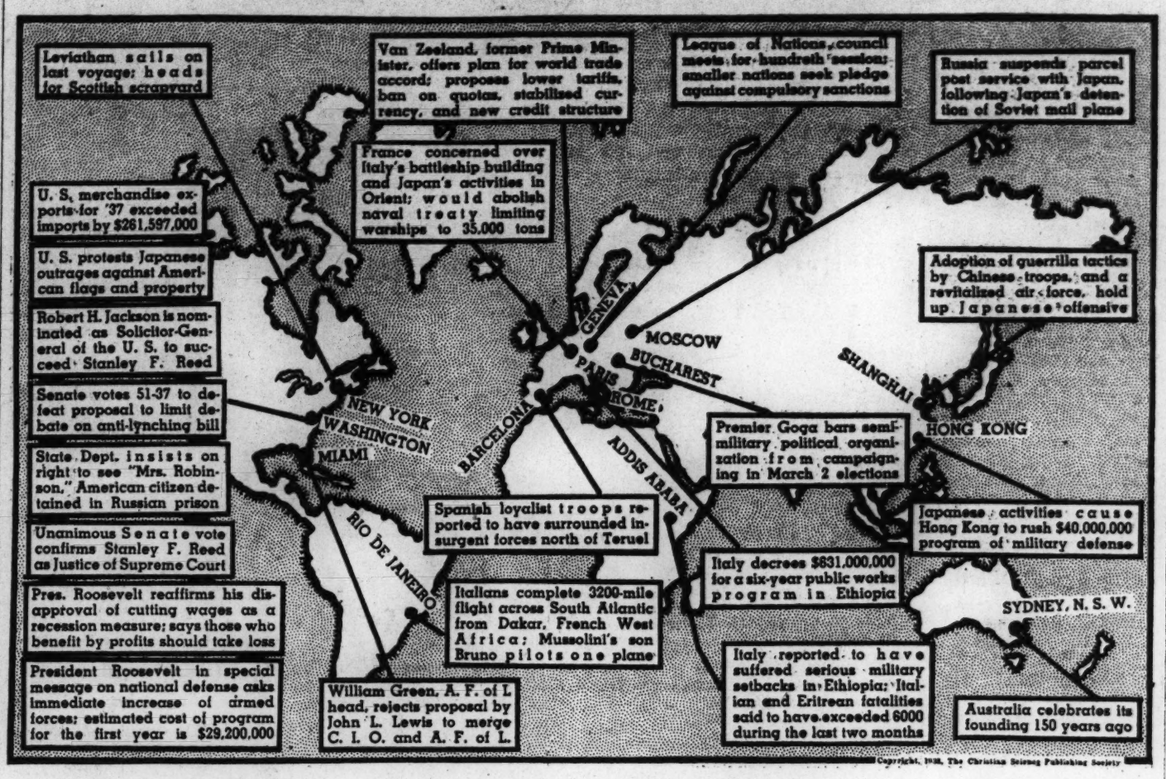
More Forms and Shapes

Here we have another list of "forms" and their related shapes. The first has been checked. How many of the others can you identify?

1	cubiform	sickle-shaped	
2	filiciform	hair-shaped	
3	pisciform	cube-shaped	✓
4	cymbiform	drop-shaped	
5	falciform	shield-shaped	
6	bacciform	claw-shaped	
7	cheliform	boat-shaped	
8	piliform	fish-shaped	
9	scutelliform	fern-shaped	
10	stilliform	berry-shaped	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Leviathan sails on last voyage; heads for Scottish scrapyard
Van Zeeland, former Prime Minister, offers plan for world trade accord; proposes lower tariffs, ban on quotas, stabilized currency, and new credit structure
League of Nations council meets for hundredth session; smaller nations seek pledge against compulsory sanctions
Russia suspends parcel post service with Japan, following Japan's detention of Soviet mail plane
France concerned over Italy's battleship building and Japan's activities in Orient; would abolish naval treaty limiting warships to 35,000 tons
U. S. merchandise exports for '37 exceeded imports by $281,597,000
U. S. protests Japanese outrages against American flags and property
Robert H. Jackson is nominated as Solicitor-General of the U. S. to succeed Stanley F. Reed
Senate votes 51-37 to defeat proposal to limit debate on anti-lynching bill
State Dept. insists on right to see "Mrs. Robinson," American citizen detained in Russian prison
Unanimous Senate vote confirms Stanley F. Reed as Justice of Supreme Court
Pres. Roosevelt reaffirms his disapproval of cutting wages as a recession measure; says those who benefit by profits should take loss
President Roosevelt in special message on national defense asks immediate increase of armed forces; estimated cost of program for the first year is $29,200,000
Adoption of guerrilla tactics by Chinese troops, and a revitalized air force, hold up Japanese offensive
Premier Goga bars semi-military political organization from campaigning in March 2 elections
Japanese activities cause Hong Kong to rush $40,000,000 program of military defense
Spanish loyalist troops reported to have surrounded insurgent forces north of Teruel
Italy decrees $831,000,000 for a six-year public works program in Ethiopia
Italians complete 3200-mile flight across South Atlantic from Dakar, French West Africa; Mussolini's son Bruno pilots one plane
Italy reported to have suffered serious military setbacks in Ethiopia; Italian and Eritrean fatalities said to have exceeded 6000 during the last two months
William Green, A. F. of L. head, rejects proposal by John L. Lewis to merge C. I. O. and A. F. of L.
Australia celebrates its founding 150 years ago
GENEVA
MOSCOW
PARIS
BUCHAREST
ROME
BARCELONA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MIAMI
RIO DE JANEIRO
ADDIS ABABA
SHANGHAI
HONG KONG
SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Copyright, 1938, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Exchange Bureau

Establishment of a novel mutual exchange bureau, through which tradesmen, mechanics, professional men, and others may exchange their services, has provided a substantial income for a young woman in Los Angeles.

Carpenters get their teeth fixed in exchange for repair work; automobile mechanics trade their services with optometrists; lawyers with house painters; tailors with landscape gardeners; etc. For every exchange effected through the bureau, its organizer receives a commission for her part in getting the parties together.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Two Studies

To discover the spots in the sun, is to some men greater than the discovery of the laws that govern the sun itself.—Jerrold.

In Lighter Vein

What's in a Name?

Archie: "Why do you call me 'Pilgrim'?"

Mabel: "Well, every time you call, you make a little progress."—Pathfinder.

Question of Time

Teacher: "I should like you all to take more pride in your personal appearance. Now, Johnny, how many collars do you wear a week?"

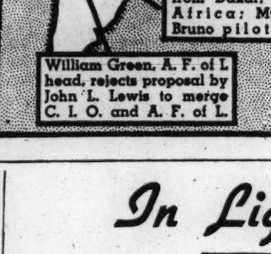
Johnny: "Please, teacher, do you mean how many weeks do I wear a collar?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Helping the Officer

The truant officer grabbed little Corky's ear. "Why," he asked severely, "must you be the only boy in the school to play hookey?"

The boy shrugged. "Live and let live is my motto," he replied. "I don't want you to lose your job."

Somesense Rhymes



No more is an umbrella made
To form a handy screen;
Now on a rainy day parade,
We dryly see and can be seen.

Back Seat Driving

The husband drew up his chair beside his wife's sewing machine.

"Don't you think it's running too fast?" he said. "Look out! You'll sew the wrong seam! Mind that corner, now! Steady! Slow down; mind your finger!"

"What's the matter with you, John?" said his wife, alarmed. "I've been running this machine for years!"

"Well, dear, I was only trying to help you, just as you help me run the car."—Lookheed Review.

Mrs. Biggs' Boy

At the annual prize day of a certain school, the head boy rose to give his recitation.

"Friends, Romans, countrymen," he vociferated, "lend me your ears!"

"There," commented the mother of a defeated pupil, sneeringly, "that's Mrs. Biggs' boy! He wouldn't be his mother's son if he didn't want to borrow something."—Unidentified.

Something in Common

A group of professional men had gathered in the lobby of a hotel and proceeded to make themselves known to one another.

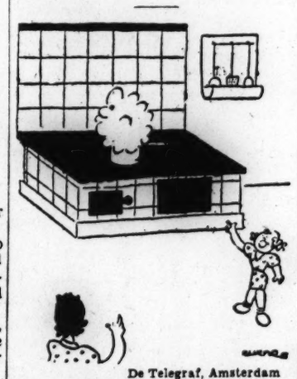
"My name is Fortesque," said one, extending his hand. "I'm a painter—work in water colors chiefly."

"Indeed," remarked another. "I'm an artist too. I work in bronze."

"Well, this is fine," chimed in a third. "I'm a sculptor. I work in stone."

Then the quiet little fellow who had been inclined to keep apart stepped up, a dry smile on his face.

"Glad to make the acquaintance of you gentlemen," he remarked, "for I have a common interest with you. I work in ivory. I'm a college professor."



De Telegraf, Amsterdam

"Mama, mama, come quick, the milk is getting bigger than the pan!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Mileage

Los Angeles

A young man has come into unexpected possession of a shiny new motorcar, through participation in an advertising project. Each Sunday afternoon, now, he gathers a group of children from his neighborhood, to take them driving into the country. The children chosen are from families which do not have automobiles, and to whom the country is therefore a novelty.

The man's sister participates in these excursions by packing an ample lunch basket for each trip. This increases the "smileage"; and the young man seems to know how to get the best possible mileage from a car.

Odds and Ends

Costs Coming Down

It costs $130 less to build a modest home today than three months ago, says a life insurance company that has surveyed construction prices in 16 cities.

Tracing Indian Villages

The trained eye of an archaeologist can locate some types of Indian village by the clue of dark circles in the soil—these mark the fireplaces in the middle of huts where ashes accumulated and discolored the earth.

Quotation for Today

THE sunset is only the way to another sunrise.—G. A. Parkinson.

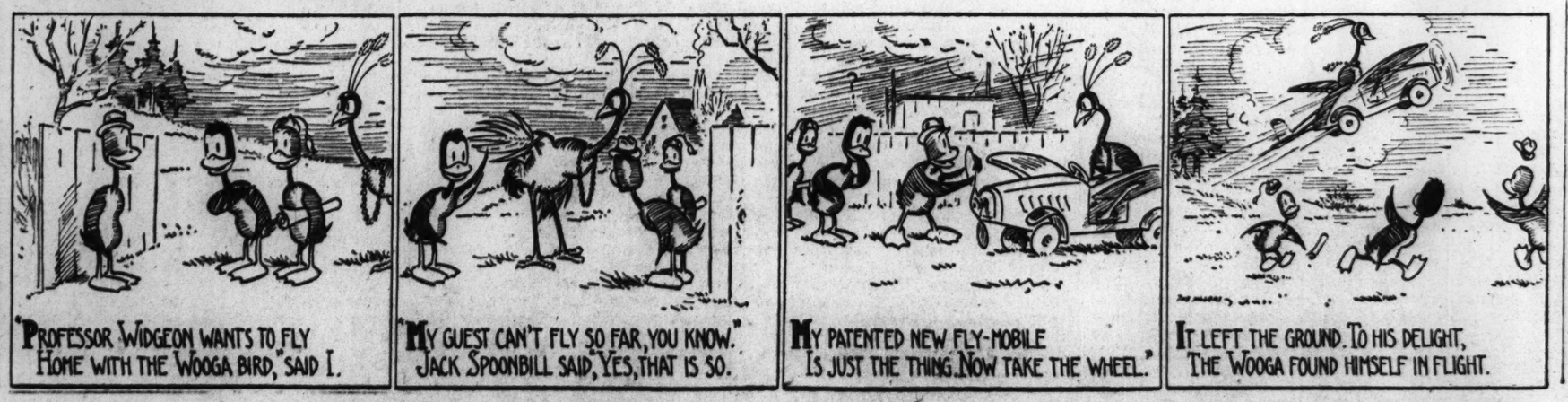
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Experts*

By Le Pelley

O.K. BUDDY — HERE I come — LOOK OUT!
TRACK !!
IT ISN'T THAT I MIND YOUR RUNNING INTO ME EVERY TIME — IT'S JUST THAT I DON'T UNDERSTAND HOW YOU CAN PICK ME OUT WITH 4 OR 5 MILES OF COUNTRYSIDE ALL AROUND ME
Captain Tubby on a horse.
Tubby Sailing away with a Birthday cake HAT ....
BUDGET
He seems a bit young for this chauffeur's job ...
All these were sent in by Stella Doyle Hailey, McAlester, Oklahoma who has sent in so many that they just demand attention
Even Church Steeples!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Wooga Bird Flies*

By The Hagers


"PROFESSOR WIDGEON WANTS TO FLY HOME WITH THE WOOGA BIRD," SAID I.
"MY GUEST CAN'T FLY SO FAR, YOU KNOW." JACK SPOONBILL SAID, "YES, THAT IS SO.
"MY PATENTED NEW FLY-MOBILE IS JUST THE THING. NOW TAKE THE WHEEL."
IT LEFT THE GROUND. TO HIS DELIGHT, THE WOOGA FOUND HIMSELF IN FLIGHT.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Acute, chronic—*A-kute'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *u* long); *kron'-ik* (vowels short).

These contrasting terms are used by medical practitioners to classify two general types of ailments: "acute" (Latin *acutus*, sharp-pointed"—*acus*, "needle") is applied to a disease usually characterized by sharpness and severity, and developing rapidly to a crisis; "chronic" (Greek *chronos*, "time") is applied to an illness which appears to continue for a long time, or is characterized by slowly developing symptoms.

Æon—*E'-on* (*e* long, *o* clipped-short).

To the Gnostics of the early Christian Era, there were seven "world-creating spirits" known as aeons, which existed before time began, and proceeded from and collectively represented the Perfect Æon, or God. The word was adapted from the Greek *aion*, a term used to designate an indefinite or infinite duration of time, or, by extension, an existence that continues from everlasting to everlasting.

Allegory—*Al'-e-go-rih* (secondary stress on third syllable).

This word, from the Greek *allegoria*, "a description of one thing under the image of another," is used to indicate a fanciful or figurative story, with symbolical characters, told to explain or teach something.

Belial—Too bad this name can't be pronounced with deep significance *Be-li'-al;* but we can know that it stands for a great lie as we step into line with *Be'-lih-al.*

Coincide—*Ko-in-side'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Our word came to us through the French *coincider*, "to agree; to fall or meet in the same point" (Latin *cum*, "together," and *cadere*, "to fall"). We use "coincide" in the sense of "to correspond exactly; to occupy the same space; to occur at the same time."

Concur—*Kon-kur'* (*o* clipped-short, *u* as in *urn*).

This word, from a combination of Latin *cum*, "together," and *currere*, "to run," is used in a variety of related senses: "to come together; to coincide; to act jointly; to unite or agree in nature; to combine toward a common object or effect." Note that if you concur with another, you do more than approve his actions. You agree with him to the extent of joining him in the effort.

Conjecture—*Kon-jek'-ture.*

Our word came to us from the Latin *conjectura*, "a guess," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *jacere*, "to throw." A conjecture, then, involves a casting of things together into a guess. It is a haphazard inference based on presumptive evidence.

Contrite (Ps. 51:17)—*Kon'-trite.*

The word here renders the Hebrew *dakah*, a primitive root suggesting "collapsed, crushed"—here used figuratively.

Derivative—*De-riv'-a-tiv* (*e* as in *create*, *i*'s short, *a* as in *sofa*).

The Latin roots *de*, "away," and *rivus*, "river," lie back of "derivative"; so we conclude that in deriving anything from another, we are drawing it off as a canal takes water from a stream. In a broad sense, then, a "de-rivative" is that which is derived, deduced, or obtained from another. But as used in grammar, the word is applied to a term which is developed from another by adding a prefix, suffix, or both. For example, modifying derivatives of the word "spirit" are "spiritual," "spiritedly," etc.

Exalas—*E-zay'-yas.*

Eternal—Not *eh-*; not *ih-*; sound it *e-tur'-nal.*

Hyssop (Ps. 51:7)—*Hiss'-up.*

There is little doubt that the Biblical hyssop was a rock plant (cf. I Kings 4:33) that had a number of slender stalks growing from a single root, which would be suitable for the purpose of a "sprinkling brush." (It has been identified as *Origanum maru*, a species of marjoram.) Incidentally, "hyssop" in this verse may be regarded as a figurative use, suggesting the atoning blood sprinkled by it.

Illustrative—Preferably with accent on the second syllable, *ih-lus'-tra-tiv* (*i*'s and *u* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Logos—The vowels, according to Webster's, are short.

Commenting on the Greek *logos*, which in John 1:1, 2 is rendered "Word," Loisy contends that the word suggests "if one may say so, the expression of God" (*l'expression de Dieu*). In this connection, "word" or speech may be said to be the expression of reason or intelligence.

Lycaonia — *Lik-ay-o'-nih-a* (*i*'s short, first *a* as in *chaotic*, *o* long, second *a* as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Materia medica — *Ma-tee'-rih-a* (*a*'s as in *sofa*, *i* short) *med'-ih-ka* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

"Materia medica" is not properly a designation of "medical theory" or "the practice of medicine." The derivation (Latin *materia*, "stuff, matter, material," and *medica*, "medical") plainly indicates the meaning of (1) "the various materials employed in the preparation of medicines" or (2) "the science which describes these medical materials and their properties."

Medley—*Med'-lih* (vowels short).

This word goes back through the Middle English *medlee* (or *melle*), used in the sense of "mixture," also "fray," to the Anglo-French *medlee*, "combat" (note modern French *mêlée*, "contest, fray").

"Medley" therefore suggests a confusion of heterogeneous elements. For example, flour, water, and eggs may be combined to form a mixture; but if to this were added ammonia, nitric acid, and gunpowder, we should have a medley.

Pervade—*Per-vade'.*

The Latin roots *per*, "through," and *vadere*, "to go," remind us that that which pervades all space, for example, spreads through or permeates infinity; it is everywhere present—nowhere absent.

Plaintiff—*Plane'-tif.*

This legal word, which may be traced to the Latin *plangere*, "to lament or complain," designates the one who initiates a court action to obtain satisfaction for an alleged interference with his rights. The complainant is the plaintiff; the accused is the defendant.

Prophylactic, therapeutic—*Pro-fih-lak'-tik* (secondary stress on first syllable); *ther-a-pu'-tik* (secondary stress on first syllable).

"Prophylactic" is derived from a combination of Greek *pro*, "before," and *phylassein*, "to guard"; and we use our word in the sense of "guarding from disease; contributing to the prevention of disease."

"Therapeutic" goes back to the Greek *therapeutikos*, "inclined to take care of; tending" (*therapon*, "servant"). The word means "of or pertaining to the healing art."

If the prophylactic (preventive) steps have not been taken, there remain the therapeutic (healing) measures.

Read—Since this word in the present tense is pronounced *reed*, and in the past is *red*, constructions such as "We never read . . ." force the student to study the context in order to determine the tense. Of course, if the tense is definitely past, there might be the implication in "We never read . . ." that, with time, we might read something different. On the other hand, if the tense is present, the implication is that we shall not be likely to read anything different.

Spirit—Not *Spih'-rut;* not *Spirt;* sound it *Spir'-it.*

What They Say

The Welsh

"The Welsh are distinguished by a blend of moral puritanism with keen poetic and artistic sensibility."—David Lloyd George.

The Path to Unity

"In the elimination of geographical distinctions, a nation becomes a united nation, in fact as well as in concept."—Alvan Macauley, president, Packard Motor Car Company.

Poetry's Unity

"The unity of the great world of poetry, like the unity of any individual consciousness, is the fusion in many parts to form a whole. The elements of poetry are the same from everlasting to everlasting."—Elizabeth Drew.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Mama'd appreciate attention from Saint Valentine two weeks from now. Remember her with your mellifluent communications.

How Many Permutations?: (a) 120; (b) 720; (c) 24; (d) 2880.

Letter Changing: Wait, wart, ware, wade, wide, bide.

What Is the Speed?: 34 miles an hour.

More Forms and Shapes: Cubiform—cube-shaped; filiciform—fern-shaped; pisciform — fish-shaped; cymbiform — boat-shaped; falciform—sickle-shaped; bacciform — berry-shaped; cheliform — claw-shaped; piliform—hair-shaped; scutelliform—shield-shaped; stilliform—drop-shaped.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What Is National Security?

TO OBTAIN "national security" Germany, Japan, Italy, Russia, Great Britain, France and other nations have doubled their 1934 expenditures for arms. Now for the same reason the people of the United States have before them a proposal to follow the same course. President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress, declares that in the light of the "increasing armaments of other nations" America's forces are inadequate for "national security" and must be increased.

To Americans conscious of peaceful intentions, the reasons may not appear the same. In the sense that the United States is a "satisfied" nation, it is plainly unlikely that new armed forces will be used for conquest. This is so even though every foreign war since 1812 has been fought abroad. Yet in fairness to other peoples it should be recognized that they too arm to insure their concepts of national security. And in fairness to those who must pay and those who might have to fight it is well to determine what national security means to the United States.

If it means reasonable security from physical invasion of American territory a very different kind of program is needed. A decided improvement in coast defenses and some further attention to army mobility would probably be the first steps for such defense. For defense in its own waters or anywhere inside the line from Alaska to Hawaii to Panama, the American navy needs no 20 per cent increase. Its defensive superiority could be threatened only by such an unlikely combination as Britain and Japan.

But if national security is to mean insurance against invasion of American rights in China the addition of a whole fleet of battleships would hardly suffice. Naval experts declare a string of naval bases in the Far East and the active help of Great Britain would be required to operate effectively west of the Philippines.

In a recent Gallup poll there was a 95 per cent vote against going again to Europe to fight. Almost as large a proportion of Americans would oppose going to war over American interests in the Far East. Probably no more could be persuaded to fight in Asia for the maintenance of law and order in the world.

Under such conditions the security either of American rights or of international law depends on bluff. Six new battleships—matching two-for-one the three Japan is supposed to be building but of which there is still no published evidence—may be useful pawns in such a game. It is the most familiar method of guarding national security. Yet it might be well to recognize that this is what the navy men frankly call "maintenance without offense to other nations of our prestige and international stature." In other words these new arms are to support America's position in the world. When that is done in Europe, United States senators call it power politics.

The United States has a position in the world far greater than is generally realized by her people. Unless her economic position is to become much more nearly that of a hermit she can hardly escape involvement in any general war. It may be that strengthening the armed force at the Government's disposal will avoid trouble. Bluff may prevent more Panay incidents which might impel Americans to go to war. There is some reason for arguing that Britain's rearmament has had a stabilizing effect in Europe.

Yet the emphasis on arms seems to lessen attention to more peaceable means of winning national security and respect for international law. Millions of Americans feel that there should be a better understanding of what policy the new arms program is to support. They hope that there will be such a debate in Congress as will clear that up. And they deeply desire more effort to support America's national interests and position in the world by economic measures, positively in the form of lowered tariffs, negatively in the form of economic blockades.

Spoils Rampant

WHEN in the early 1900's Lincoln Steffens was exposing scandalous governmental conditions in boss-ridden American cities, some consolation was found in the relatively superior morality and competence of the federal service. Today, however, such measures as those sponsored by Senator McKellar of Tennessee threaten to bring the "shame of the cities" to the national civil service.

Under one bill bearing his name postmasters would lose merit-system protection and become again the puppets of politics. And Senator McKellar is now supporting an amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill providing that all offices under this bill commanding more than $4000 a year should be subject to Senatorial confirmation.

This amendment is so bad that the Civil Service Commission has taken the unusual step of warning the public that hope for career service in government is in jeopardy. The most competent men will not choose government as a career if politicians control all the profitable jobs.

The McKellar bills are not the only threats to the federal service but they, more than any other legislation, appear to have brought the cynicism and irresponsibility of local political rule to the national capital.

Where Propaganda Failed

RECOMMENDATIONS of the Federal Alcohol Administration that the beer industry be regulated in the same manner as distillers of spirits, that all radio and Sunday newspaper or magazine advertising of alcoholic beverages be prohibited, and that distillers, brewers, and vintners be not permitted to refer to their products as medicine, tonic, or food, are proposals which right-thinking persons will applaud. Obviously, recent propaganda of the United States Brewers' Industrial Foundation which fell into FAA hands was seed scattered on stony ground.

Perhaps the principal aim of the organized brewers' campaign was to introduce beer into homes where it had not been before and to increase its use by declaring in so many words, "Beer is a food." Newspaper, magazine, radio, and street-car announcements stressed the alleged nutritious qualities of this alcoholic beverage, urged its employment in cookery, and suggested various social uses. Two direct rebukes to these methods of increasing the sale of beer are contained in the annual report of W. S. Alexander, Federal Alcohol Administrator—the recommendation that beer advertising be kept out of the home and the statement that claims of food value for beer or any other liquor should be prohibited.

The Federal Alcohol Administrator and friends of true temperance in Congress may meet with vigorous opposition should they attempt to put Mr. Alexander's proposals into effect. The conclusions of the report, however, are straws in the wind. They indicate that official quarters are determined that all the uncurbed evils of pre-prohibition days shall not return. Changing times and changed manners, including the advent of the automobile and the airplane, probably are winning friends for stricter control and limitation of the liquor trade.

The very fact that an arm of the Federal Government finds it necessary to request regulation of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of beer is a recognition of the inherent anti-social qualities of the product. Indeed, it is on this very ground that the FAA asks that beer be ranked with the already regulated liquors. The report and its conclusions constitute a step in the direction of curbing an officially recognized evil, and it is to be hoped that public opinion will support Mr. Alexander in his efforts.

Battle of the Books

THE English branch of the P. E. N. Club recently gave an evening to a discussion of "The New Battle of the Books," and invited members and guests to put forward the cases for authors, publishers, booksellers, book societies and book clubs. The battle was rather a mixed affray of all against all, some scenting an antagonist in the book societies, which, in Britain as in America, recommend selected books; others denouncing propagandist book clubs, of the Left and Right varieties; and yet others fearing the mass production of certain series of sixpenny books which might—or might not—deprive the author of his just earnings.

The British book trade has been the subject of a good many experiments and hazardous ventures disturbing to those who are anxious that the best books should be published and sold, and as many of them as possible. The problem has become complicated at the start by the huge numbers of books published—some 14,000 new works every year, jostling against one another in the scramble of the book market, the good, the indifferent, and the bad competing for a hearing.

There is here no ordinary case of mass production. These books are not like cases of standardized soap or canned fruit. Each is an individual thing, having to make its own demand and find its way to sympathetic, scattered and unknown readers; it is likely to be obscured by its fellows, and stands to gain by some fortunate hazard of publicity.

In proportion as a small number of books get more than their due in attaining the rank of best sellers, other, perhaps equally good books, tend to get less. It is to the interests of the average author, the publisher and the bookseller that the hazards of success should as far as possible be eliminated; that the element of gambling should be removed—that the publisher should be able to count on rewards for sound judgment and that the bookseller should know that when he orders a book which is a good book it will also be one that he can sell.

Many of the stunts of the modern book trade do not make for the health of authorship and publishing. Tricks of advertisement do not make for the emergence and survival of the fittest. The proper corrective is sound criticism. Measured and discreet reviewing in the long run is as serviceable to the producers of books as it is to the reading public.

Wellsian Dictatorship

Book News of the Day

MR. H. G. WELLS'S little novel THE BROTHERS (London: Chatto and Windus. 3s. 6d. net) is a brilliant essay on the comparative and intrinsic merits, and the ultimate importance, of fascism and communism. They are examined as phenomena, reviewed as philosophies, and brought to account at the bar of progress—and though this seems an intolerable burden to lay upon a work of fiction it has been done so skillfully that, incredibly, the story remains alive and stirring; while the argument gains in intensity and in lucidity, one feels, from its form as dramatic dialogue.

The setting is an imaginary country, torn by civil war, and exhibiting a state of affairs that is a complete analogy to Spain at the moment. The Communist leader is captured, and in a subsequent interview he and the Fascist commander discover that they are brothers. They debate the whole ground that separates their opinions, with the result that they decide to co-operate. The Fascist takes the first step, in the shape of a coup d'état; but while he is in the act of conniving at his brother's escape, tragedy steps in, and claims them both.

It is in the discussion between the brothers that the chief significance of the story lies. Mr. Wells sees the position as a case of Tweedledum and Tweedledee who have made a preposterous agreement to quarrel; or as that of colleagues, engaged on complementary efforts to set the world's house in order, who have collided in the dark. Revolt, on the one side, against oppression and economic slavery is complemented, rather than opposed, on the other, by revolt against the "presumption and pretentious meanness and muddle" displayed by the "released" classes.

Now and again, perhaps, one detects a certain speciousness in the arguments. The reply to the Communist who cries: "We do at any rate *talk* of the classless society and so on. We do dream of something generous and fraternal. But you?" lies more in Mr. Wells's individual conception than in any established system of ideas; and there he has been kind to the fascist polity.

It is his conclusion, however, that both these, and all political movements, are more important as effects than as causes—that "the true dictator of the world is an embracing necessity," a necessity that will have its way, and impose, under penalty of the utter defeat of our race, the same new conditions, irrespective of which side wins, or of whether there be a truce. He puts the last word of the argument into the mouth of a woman, who clings to every man's "innate sense . . . of the right thing that he himself has to do . . . which is his necessity."

The book abounds in sparkling and incisive criticism; and even from Mr. Wells, one could hardly expect anything more provocative and illuminating. E. F.-B.

Following a Well-Beaten Path

Peter Entertains

IT WAS just turning half past four and dusk when the brownies sprang out from behind trees and bushes around the neighborhood and made a rush for our house. It began with a noise on the porch like buffalo stampeding and was accompanied by wild peals of the doorbell and bangs on the knocker.

* * *

Peter was clad in new and first long pants, together with much dignity which emanated from the red and blue striped tie just under his chin. At lunch we had talked over the duties of a host, and Peter was imbued with the idea. So now, as he walked to the door with measured tread (which made his pants flap beautifully around his ankles) he glanced at us to check on himself, as much as to say, "How am I doing?" Then he flung open the door.

"Willyougoupstairsandtakeoffyour things?" said Peter in one breath, but his pleasantry was drowned in a warwhoop. A border of elephants mounted the stairs behind and before him. For a few moments, Peter tried to maintain something of his new, tall demeanor, but halfway to the landing it vanished and he was whooping with the rest. Upstairs, it sounded as though a band of African savages were holding council. There was the sound of tearing paper as wrappings came off the offerings of the guests.

"Look!"

"It goes."

"Here, let me wind it."

Then the doorbell pealed again, and Peter flew down to answer it. From our vantage just over in a dim corner of the hall, we noted with some concern that Peter's glance did not rest so much with welcome upon the guest as with eagerness upon the tissue-wrapped parcel which preceded the bearer into the hall.

"For me? Wow!" Peter was vocal. "C'mon up." Thus with no further ceremonies, a second horde, possibly kangaroos, galloped up.

The fun began when we tried to catch them all at once for a game. They would all start out, but only some arrived. The rest escaped behind chairs or into the cloak closet whence catcalls issued; but finally they were all there but one. Where was Martin?

Then up rose the bear rug with terrific growlings, and pranced menacingly about the room, while from every corner came shrieks of delighted terror and cries of "It's only Martin." "Let me." We did play a game for half an hour or so, but it was interspersed with upheavals of the bear rug at unexpected moments and places, so that the balls, aimed at a target on the floor, went rather wild.

* * *

My memory of little girl parties is something rather quieter. We were always stiffly starched, sticking out from the waist like pony riders. Large ribbons perched on our heads, shining black slippers tiptoed around. We stood bashfully on the edges of the rug and didn't loosen up much till ice cream. We were in party clothes and party manners and divested the one with the other. (And always left something on our plates to show that we hadn't come to eat!) Now I recalled what some Parents in the Know had once said. (They had two boys and a girl.) "One little boy is equal to five little girls—for making noise. And two little boys is just ten more than one little boy." When you get beyond two, up into party numbers, I mentally computed, you have got a meeting between Australian bushmen and a jungle tribe.

We finished on a gay note with many balloons to bat and squeeze till they popped—a satisfying variety in noises. Time up, there was a final mad rush on the stairs, a descent three at a time, quick, shy, "hadanicetimethankyouvery muchgoodbyePeter" at the door, and the shouting died away in the distance.

Peter divested himself of coat and necktie. Out of a fulsome heart, he sighed deeply. "How long's it till next January?" he inquired.

"A year off," we said thankfully, hoping it didn't sound in our voices. "Why?"

"I was thinking I'd ask more fellers next time," Peter said.

We began to do arithmetic. If two boys is ten more than one, and the nine at the party were equal to six Indian tribes, how many would there be if Peter asked more "fellers."

"Did you have a good time?" we inquired, wanting, as parents will, an expression of what we already knew.

"Rip snorting," said Peter with shining eyes.

"Well," I remarked, freeing my feet from my shoes, "I like little boys. They eat up everything on their plates." This reasoning was beyond Peter. He got down on the bear rug to enjoy his new toys.

DOROTHY DESMOND

North . . South . . East . . West

A Stitch in Time

By Frank L. Perrin

THE wise traveler, be he tourist or plodder along ever familiar ways, halts from time to time to get his bearings, to reckon his progress, or to discover the causes of his lack of progress. More and more of those of today who have been impatient or ambitious, or who have felt that influences over which they have no control are persuading them along ways which once were shunned, are pausing at what may be regarded as a convenient juncture to analyze these impelling influences and seriously to consider the wisdom, or unwisdom of longer yielding to them.

One of these, perhaps more thoughtful and observing than many of his fellow travelers, is Roscoe Pound, dean emeritus of Harvard's law school. He has not been a laggard or dawdler among those of progressive and inquiring thought. It may be said of him, and truthfully, that the new, the progressive, has always been more or less attractive to him, reservations being only when the proposed new departure would lead beyond limits already proved to be safe or into some purely visionary realm of the intellectual dreamer. He has never been classed among the reactionaries, if this term defines those who cling obstinately to the old order of government and political philosophies.

Perhaps we have all been tempted or persuaded, under the influences of quite modern perfervid teachings of our modern school of political thought to regard dissenters or nonconformists who hesitate to follow prevailing trends as reactionary, or stubborn, or too conservative. But Dean Pound, in a recent address before a group of lawyers, gives us an enlightening interpretation or definition of the reactionary, or the reactionist. According to this definition he is one who, though he may imagine himself a supporter and champion of some political new thought designed to invest a central government with increasing and ever greater power and authority, is actually encouraging a reversion and return to absolutism.

Thus illuminated, the chart, even partially documented, is interesting and easily understood. It requires no intensive study of modern political history in America and elsewhere throughout the world to realize how obsequiously and unthinkingly the people of the great democracies have condoned, permitted, encouraged, and often applauded the passing to or usurpation of governmental authority among independent though constitutionally co-ordinated legislative, judicial, and administrative functions. "In the present century," he points out, "leadership has passed quite evidently to the executive branch of government. The executive not only suggests a course of action to the legislative and judiciary, but puts a 'must' on the suggestions as well. The public seems to concur."

There is abundant reason for gratitude and thanksgiving, as we all may realize, in the fact that the flexibility thus far possible, by which these changes have been endured, absorbed and measurably nullified, has prevented or made unthinkable a resort to a political revolution in all countries thus affected. "But if the present tendency goes on," according to Mr. Pound, "we will be back to something like the seventeenth century contest between court and crown."

The speaker did not neglect to direct the thought and attention of the group addressed to the increasing exercise of judiciary power by administrative authorities and the increasing prevalence of legalistic decisions by commissions of uncertain and unstable tenure. Employing industries and large and small investors bear witness to the losses sustained through these unauthorized and purely arbitrary decisions based upon rules of supervising governmental agencies now outlawed by the courts or outmoded and deserted by their own foster guardians.

It cannot be quite expected that even wise counselors who observe the trends in modern political philosophy can prescribe some means or method by which even preventable financial losses suffered can be recouped. These, like water over the dam, are beyond recapture or recall. But we may all benefit, if we will, by the timely warning against future excesses or misadventures. It has been truthfully said that a stitch in time saves nine. In the United States, as in England, the whole fabric remains in its completeness and entirety, save for telltale rents carelessly or ignorantly suffered in time of haste. It can still be preserved.

The Wide Horizon

Historical Brief for The Times

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY
By Wickham Steed

LONDON

WHEN things contemporary are bewildering, it is sometimes well to look back and to find analogies in history to the puzzles of the present. There has lately been much talk of foreign propaganda in and against Great Britain, accompanied by some very sharp attacks, in Parliament and elsewhere, upon persons and journals whom this propaganda is supposed to have affected. The other day three Members of Parliament charged The Times and its friends with having shown blameworthy bias in favor of the present rulers of Germany.

One of these accusers actually said, "It is a great pity that we should have what used to be considered the leading organ in this country, The Times, becoming an organ on behalf of a foreign government. That is the present position of that paper."

I do not agree with the policy of pleasing the rulers of Germany at all costs which The Times and its friends have of late been advocating. So I am free to say that, in my view, it is grotesque to call The Times "an organ on behalf of a foreign government."

When I read that phrase I thought I had read it somewhere before; and, on looking back, I find that Lord Palmerston felt so strongly about the attacks of The Times upon his policy in 1850 that he wrote a memorandum to Prince Albert, Consort of Queen Victoria, to complain of a "plot which had been got up in this country against him and urged on by foreigners." In this "plot," Palmerston alleged, the editorial writers of The Times and "Mr. Delane, the editor of The Times," were involved. Not long afterward The Times had even to deny a charge that it had been bribed to write against Kossuth, the Hungarian revolutionary hero.

* * *

Those charges were fantastic. The editor of The Times in those days may not have known of Palmerston's memorandum, but it made things hot for Palmerston, as Foreign Secretary, when, on the night of Dec. 1, 1851, Louis Napoleon, the Prince-President of the French Republic who had taken the oath upon the Republican Constitution, made himself dictator of France. He dissolved the Chamber, imprisoned or dispersed its members and shot some 1,200 innocent citizens in the streets of Paris. Palmerston, without consulting his colleagues or informing the Queen, expressed on behalf of Great Britain his acceptance, and even his approval, of the accomplished fact. Victor Hugo, Tennyson and The Times denounced it as a crime. Louis Napoleon was "irritated and annoyed beyond measure by the language of The Times"; and British Ministers who thought it desirable to stand well with him had to try to stop its mouth.

They failed. The Queen was angry with Palmerston, and the Prime Minister dismissed him on Christmas Eve, 1851. But, early in February, 1852, the Fourteenth Earl of Derby (who was to become Conservative Prime Minister a few weeks later) took occasion to admonish "the press"—meaning especially The Times—in a speech in the House of Lords. He defended Louis Napoleon and said that, since the English press aspired to share the influence of statesmen, so it must also share their responsibilities and write with discretion.

Against this claim The Times launched a thunderous protest in the form of two editorials which are now known to have been written by the famous Robert Lowe, afterwards Viscount Sherbrooke. Of all the pens then writing for the English press his was one of the most trenchant—as Lord Derby was to discover.

* * *

Nowadays, when The Times draws upon itself condemnation for its seeming carelessness of the suppression of freedom in other countries, these editorials are especially interesting. Here are some extracts from them:

> The dignity and the freedom of the press are trammelled from the moment it accepts an ancillary position. To perform its duties with entire independence, and consequently with the utmost public advantage, the press can enter into no close or binding alliance with the statesmen of the day, nor can it surrender its permanent interests to the convenience of the ephemeral power of any government.
>
> The first duty of the press is to obtain the earliest and most correct intelligence of the events of the time, and instantly, by disclosing them, to make them the common property of the nation. The statesman collects his information secretly and by secret means; he keeps back even the current intelligence of the day with ludicrous precautions, until diplomacy is beaten in the race for publicity. . . .
>
> The press does not, as Lord Derby says, aspire to exercise the influence of statesmen, but its own, and reserves that respect which Lord Derby is content to profess for a sanguinary and unscrupulous despotism for something more respectable than absolute power and brute force.

This was the language of The Times eighty-six years ago. As I re-read it I wondered whether present bewilderments would not be less bewildering if there were more of such language, and of the convictions that prompted it, in the leading organs of the British press today.